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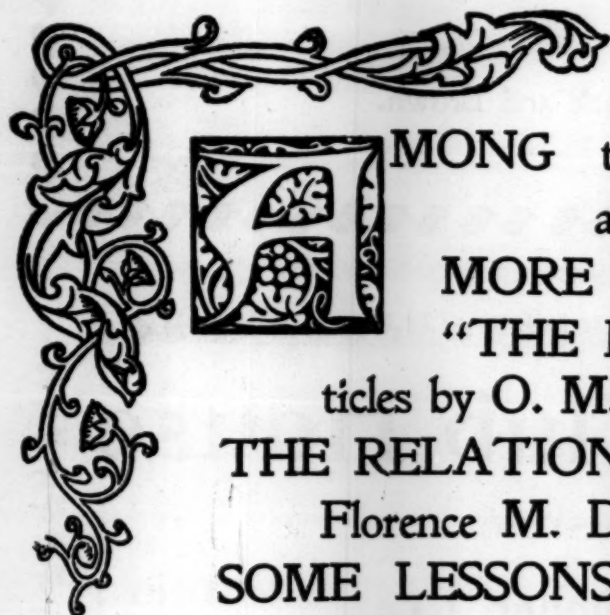
NOV 2 1898

THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. III.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 2.



AMONG the prominent features of this number are: * * * * *

MORE ABOUT WORDS.

"THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER." With Articles by O. M. E. Rowe and Amy P. Sewall Stacy.

THE RELATION OF THE CLUB TO THE CITY.

Florence M. Dunning.

SOME LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM CLUB LIFE. M. W. Hopper.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF LITERARY CENTER. Story.

Anne Pierson.

POEMS. By R. V. Risley, Eleanor W. F. Bates and Helen M. Winslow.

NEWS OF THE GENERAL AND STATE FEDERATIONS.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENTS.



Glenn's Sulphur Soap

In Hot Weather

it is healing and cooling.

A pure, harmless soap blended with
the finest quality of sulphur. It quickly
heals chafing and prickly heat, cleanses and cools
the skin, making it healthful, beautiful and free from pimples.

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Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black and Brown.

The Woman's Club House

(CORPORATION OF BOSTON)

is preparing an ..
entertainment for

Friday Evening, November 11,

...in TREMONT
TEMPLE, when

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

will appear and read from his own works. MRS. H. H. A. BEACH,
MR. ARTHUR FOOTE and other Boston composers will play the
accompaniments to groups of their own songs which will be sung by
prominent singers. With these musical features and Mr. Riley's
readings, this entertainment will be the great club event of the Bos-
ton season, and one that

NO CLUB WOMAN CAN AFFORD TO MISS.

TICKETS are for sale at the Box Office of Tremont Temple.
PRICES, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c. Reserved Seats.

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A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women's Clubs.

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HELEN M. WINSLOW

Editor.

NOTES.

CONTENTS.

Notes	39
The Mellowing of Occasion	40
Out of the Dark. Poem. R. V. Risley	41
The Relation of the Club to the City. Florence M. Dunning	41
An Old Man's Point of View. Poem. Helen M. Winslow	44
The Woman's Club of Literary Center. Story. Anne Pierson	45
More About Words. M. W. S.	46
The Extempore Speech. Poem. Eleanor W. F. Bates	47
Some Lessons to be Learned from Club Life. M. W. Hopper	47
University Extension Department. Viola Price Franklin	48
Club Study Department. May Alden Ward	50
The President's Corner.	
Significance of the Fourth Biennial. O. M. E. Rowe	51
A Voice from the Northwest. Amy P. Sewall Stacy	53
General Federation News	55
State Federation News 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68	
New Era Cooking School Department	59
Books	64-65
Open Parliament	66

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Advertising rates on application.

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Our faults cease to be hopeless when we become conscious of them.

Clubs, if properly conducted, should train both hearts and minds.

Clubs have already brought about many reforms by creating a public sentiment in their favor.

The progressive atmosphere of a club is beneficial to any woman, whatever her opportunities.

As Sothorn used to say, "you cannot flock by yourself," so one woman cannot make a club, she must have the aid of concerted action.

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"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

NOW that the club season is fairly open, what do you propose to with it? Use it for your own best advantage, as a means of grace and culture and uplifting—or let it use you? Let it drag you into a vortex of busy, overcrowded days and nights, where you will give out so much of your strength and zeal and influence that when you get home to dinner—late, perhaps—there will be nothing left for those nearest and dearest you? And all because you allow yourself to be persuaded to join a dozen or more clubs, or perhaps join them voluntarily of your own free will.

Come now and let us reason together. No woman can do justice to more than two or three clubs, and if she really and earnestly wants to do serious work she will confine her efforts to less than that number. If it is a study club, one is enough. A philanthropic club or section of a club in addition is worth while, for there one gets as well as gives inspiration and help; but to belong to a dozen clubs simply for the name of it and in order that one may dress up in one's newest gowns and go to sit and enjoy the fruits of other people's labors—verily that is most reprehensible, if not actually sinful.

Our Western sisters use better judgment in this respect than do we of the East. There are plenty of clubs in the West, but there are not such a multiplicity of them in the large towns. Instead of having a dozen clubs, each with a membership ranging from fifteen to a hundred and fifty, they combine and have one great department club, with its numerous well organized sections. The Chicago and the Denver woman's clubs are fine examples. And so the members do not overlap each other, so to speak. Here in the East a hundred women may have joined—individually, of course—so many different clubs that they make up an aggregate club membership of four or five hundred, since they stand up and are counted in each club. This fact will induce something of a complication when the new tax law comes into effect; unless the tax causes a dropping off in this sort of membership.

Our Western sisters are more temperate in that respect at least. They do not boast of belonging to twenty or thirty clubs apiece. They would look with amazement upon her who did. But they put good, solid work into their clubs, and they accomplish a great deal. Every member is given something to do and then is made to do it. Shall we ever forget how those Colorado women worked last summer? They must not think it is forgotten, either. Their splendid organization and loving, efficient service was a feature of the Fourth Biennial that will stand for all time.

They say women have no sense of humor. At least, they,—and of course it was a masculine 'they,'—said it in former times. How would it work to put more humor into our meetings? Say, have a funny program once in a month or a winter? Look at the year books, for instance. The subjects in some are appallingly heavy: "Slavery—Its Rise and Extinction;" "Rise of Political Parties;" "Evils that Menace a Republic." Two-thirds of the women attending come from homes where there is constant care and worry. They need lightening and heartening. They need a hearty laugh.

On the contrary, everything is planned to "stimulate thought" and improve the mind. Why not have one afternoon

a month devoted to everyone telling the very funniest thing she ever read, saw, or heard? Or have one member relate some mirth-provoking article? There will surely be some one who, like Artemus Ward, was so "patriotic as to sacrifice all his wife's relations to the cause of liberty;" and the funniest things that happen are not always told. Sometimes because there is no one to appreciate them.

Somebody suggests that "if any sedate member object to such levity she could have the next meeting of a grim character and discuss whether 'The Increase of Cremation would Affect the Price of Pottery' or 'Should a Funeral be Held in the Morning or the Afternoon?'" Women's clubs are a good thing and their price is above rubies, but put a few pickles and salads in your solid repast, and let the drawn lines of thought relax over a little bit of nonsense."

And that reminds me that all the way from Washington State comes the handsome year-book of the Hiyu-Wawa Club, and in it the full calendar of meetings for the coming year. It is a practical course all through,—and the program of every other meeting closes with "Siftings from The Club Woman." This is flattery of the sincerest kind, and I send greeting and good wishes across the continent to Snohomish!

But as the Kipling admirer always says, that is another story. The real question before the house is—what are we going to do with the coming club season? I move that we resolve several things and then keep to our resolve.

Whereas, we are all human and therefore love gossip, let us resolve:

That we will cultivate a spirit of love and patience for every woman in the club.

That if we hear a single word of criticism on her words or actions or dress or face or figure, we will not repeat it.

That we will not answer such criticisms, except to say something good of the assailed.

But, of course, being good club women, it is rank nonsense even to suppose we need such resolutions. Let us begin over again and resolve—

That when we are asked to do committee work we will never excuse ourselves unless duty to others compel it.

That if we are obliged to write a paper we will not go to the encyclopedia for it.

That when we rise to speak we will make ourselves heard; and that, if necessary, we will practice at home.

That when the woman who was to read fails at the last moment we will not say she never intended to read it anyway.

That we will make the club a place where helpfulness and kindness go hand in hand with inspiration.

That the Golden Rule is just as good a guide to club life as to home life.

And that we will adopt it and practice it.

OUT OF THE DARK.

To M. T. P.— By R. V. Risley.

BEYOND the furthest silence,
Beyond the last farewell,
Beyond the sound of weeping,
Beyond the passing bell,

Unwakened dawns await us,
New years of freer days,
New things to be accomplished,
In strange and splendid ways.

Beyond unnoticed mourning,
Or shallow shout of fame,
Beyond friends' simple grieving,
Or crowds that praise and blame,

For all, without exception,
For all who pass Death's gate,
Tomorrows and tomorrows
Of destiny await.

When Death has stilled our heart-beats,
And hushed the muffled drum,
Then, when the dark is stillest,
We hear the dawning come.

It rises with a splendor
That our days do not know,
A prophecy of glory
If we will make it so.

Beyond the furthest twilight,
Beyond the dusk of life,
Beyond the last awaiting,
Beyond our strength and strife,

There waits for us a morrow
That darkness cannot kill,
When weakness will be stronger,
And strength be stronger still.

In Boston, the great club event of the coming month will be the reading by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, Friday evening, the 11th, under the auspices of the Woman's Club House Corporation. To get an adequate idea of the real fame of Mr. Riley one would have to be present at the few readings he gives in the larger cities and observe with what rapturous expectation his audiences await his appearance, and to see how eagerly read and widely copied are his writings and all that is written about them. Among the literary clubs of the country his work is being read and talked about as it never was before, the evening being given entirely to its study in many places. These clubs have discovered in how many ways Mr. Riley's product emphasizes the thoughts and feelings they seek to cultivate. A few months ago in one of the large cities of Ohio, the Federation of Women's Clubs, comprising more than two thousand members, united in observing a Riley day, the program consisting of readings from his works, together with various papers discussing the potent and enduring spirit of his product.

THE RELATION OF THE CLUB TO THE CITY.

By Mrs. Florence M. Dunning, Battle Creek, Mich.

“WHAT is the relation of the club to the city?” cannot easily be told in twenty minutes, for it reverts to its antecedent, “How has woman aided in the promotion of civilization?” and to answer that whole volumes of the world's history would be required, and if there were ample time and volumes of statistics at hand, who can define the relation of the club to the city? Who can trace that invisible cement, interpenetrating both public and private life, which binds them together?

“That mysterious cement of the soul—
Sweetness of life!—Solder of society!”

That the relation exists is a truth beyond question, but it is only within the last decade that it has fully dawned upon our consciousness.

In universal values nothing has ever been omitted. It is only through ignorance that a one-sided estimate has ever been made, and as intelligence ripens we accept the axiom that “The whole cannot exist without the parts,” that woman's progress is a part of humanity's progress, and all that is done for the advancement of one alone, be it either man or woman, must be transmitted into the sum of the whole; therefore the relation of the club to the city, in the broadest sense, is the relation of woman's progress to human progress.

* * * *

“Yet in the years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care;
More as the double natured poet, each.

* * * *

Then comes the statelier Eden back to men;
Then reigns the world's great bridals, chaste and calm;
Then springs the crowning race of human kind.”

Tennyson certainly grasped the idea of evolution when he wrote these lines, and it is noteworthy how the club has been true to the same law. From the beginning it has been accumulating force for future purposes, little thinking what the demand for its use might be, and not infrequently the thing accomplished has been quite different from the purpose proposed. In the beginning of the club movement its object was solely for woman's advancement. The lines of study were confined mainly to literature and history, but through the earnest pursuit of these, wider avenues have opened and vitalizing streams of information came flowing in, bearing away the walls that separated the few from the many,—the walls of conventionality and separateness, and a new spirit—or rather, the old spirit grown larger, took stronger possession of the club, seeking not, as it formerly had done, education for education's sake, nor education for woman's sake alone, but education for humanity's sake, and through every channel where the light of reason shines. One of the greatest steps taken, I think, was the adoption of the name “Woman's Club.” It was then that the foundations of club work were laid deep and broad, and so elastic should be the charter of every club bearing that significant name that it can, without violating constitutional law, adapt itself to the growing needs of its own growing community. Committed to no “views,” organized to advance the interests

of woman, it must necessarily embrace the good of all. Year by year it broadened its platform, extended its influence, increased its usefulness, strengthened its members, and, paradoxical as the statement may seem, the stronger and more independent it has grown, the more closely related to the city has it become. And as it approaches nearer the ideal club, which we must never for a moment lose sight of, it will, I doubt not, find even a better name,—one in which sex is not indicated.

The question, "What is the relation of the club to the city?" resolves itself into the double question: "What is the club doing for the city?" and "What does it aim to do?" and I do not know but the time has come when it should translate itself into the personal question, "What shall I do for my city?"

It aids the city in the first place by training the mind of each individual member to a consciousness of her own power, by stimulating thought, by giving new and broader subjects for the mind to dwell upon, creating a thirst for knowledge and then for usefulness. In this way loftier aspirations and broader views are carried into hundreds of homes, and this is the beginning of better citizenship.

It aids by its co-operation with teachers in the public schools, by the establishing of kindergartens, the installation of police matrons, by the placing of women on the school boards, by directing its efforts toward the improvement of the city,—its morals, its sanitation and increase of educational facilities, by its interest in the children, to see that child labor does not undermine the soundness and purity of the human race, to see that the faculties of children are not crippled, to have public libraries maintained by municipal tax, committees designated as street and alley committees appointed to co-operate with city committees and arrange for better, cleaner streets, by securing better legislation so that city boards of health may be empowered to close factories in which human beings are physically ruined because of unhealthful conditions, by beautifying the parks, promoting kindness to animals, protecting the birds, improving the sanitary condition of street cars and other public conveyances, cultivating an appreciation of art by public exhibitions, by its lectures and its hospitality in entertaining noted people and its cordial welcome to all, by establishing industrial and reformatory schools, diet kitchens and hospitals, homes for friendless girls, reading rooms and coffee rooms, day nurseries, etc. These are only a part of the practical work that the club is undertaking throughout the different states. Perhaps the work which attracts the most public attention and praise is that of village improvement. Public and travelling libraries have also been very successful, but the unseen agencies at work, strengthening noble impulses and creating higher ideals, cannot be estimated.

Through the Reform Department of the Woman's Club in Denver much quiet, useful work for the good of the city has been accomplished, and through that department, says the president, the whole club keeps in touch with institutions, laws, improvements and abuses, and many times a visit from a committee or a courteous note from the secretary has opened the eyes of the city officials to the influence of earnest women.

In Colorado the force of club work is so clearly recognized that in many towns all civic or ethical movements are referred to the clubs for consideration and discussion. Civil service reform was a direct outgrowth of the Woman's Club.

In 1892, in Haverhill, Mass., nine clubs united in one under the name "Women's Literary Union of Haverhill." And I understand that since then the number has been more than doubled. The object was to unite the literary clubs of the city for intellectual advancement and mutual benefit, and to wield a good influence in municipal affairs and to shape public opinion in regard

to improvements and reforms. Their efforts have been attended with marked success.

Nearly all the most influential clubs have broadened to meet the need of the times. The secretary of the New England Woman's Club writes that "the club is a broader voluntary organization of kindred spirits, a broader home for those who love, and labor for, the great human family, and a place where women have opportunity for culture and deliberate discussion. Its combined purpose is literary, charitable, educational, reformatory, political and religious." This club was organized in 1868, and Julia Ward Howe is its president. Such a club is one with the city.

Marked is the contrast of an eastern club, with its membership limited to thirty, organized in 1872 for the improvement of its members by means of written essays, select readings and discussions.

The secretary of a Dorchester club writes that in eight years their membership has increased from twenty to seven hundred and fifty; that they have earned many thousands of dollars, and saved nearly seven hundred lives through the free hospital for women that they have established. They have secured the free services of six physicians. They have reversed the order of study and work in their club, having for the regular work philanthropy, relieving the serious and exacting duties by monthly meetings enlivened by entertaining literary papers.

And this is what the secretary of a flourishing club in one of our western cities writes: "Our club is in no way related to the city. Its object is to secure to women higher physical, intellectual and moral conditions and to this end we have departments of art and literature, science and philosophy, education and philanthropy. We have classes in physical culture, business methods, cooking schools and traveling libraries."

I do not like to contradict the secretary of this club, but it seems to me that the relation between such a club and its city is not only vital but most practical. What would any city be without its women? And what is any woman's club but an organization of the representative women of the city? And by representative we do not mean types of culture and intelligence alone, but types from the varying scale of the humanity of the city,—the mothers, the wives and sisters from out its homes, rich and poor, high and low. "Human voices," as Jane Addams said, "lifted by a high endeavor."

True, the club is not related to the city in the sense of departmental work. Neither can it aid the city by aggressive interference with municipal government.

Its aim is to promote the welfare of the city by helping individuals. It works chiefly through the homes, knowing that it is from the homes that our future citizens come.

Its aim is primarily educational. It seeks to democratize learning, to substitute knowledge for ignorance, to solve the problems and economic questions by flooding the city with intelligence, realizing that government will improve as individuals improve.

It cannot be doubted, however, that the relation of the club to the city depends much upon the former's position, upon what it rests and where it stands. To do the greatest good it must be placed where it comes in closest contact with the city, and

"What is the city but the people?
True the people are the city."

Men, women and children having common rights, privileges and interests.

Maeterlinck says that all the poet can accomplish is to put himself en rapport with the force in nature; in the position of Emerson's carpenter, and I believe the illustration of the car-

penter applies equally well to the club in its relation to the city. If the carpenter, when dressing a timber, places it above his head, all the forces of gravitation are against him, and his own strength counts for little; but if he place it on the ground, it is not he alone who works—the entire earth works with him; he calls to his use all the forces of gravitation, and the universe approves of his slightest movement. So it is with the club. If it hold itself apart and exist for self alone, losing sight of its correlation with other things and the fact that it should be a means, not an end, it is like the carpenter when he places the timber over his head. It has assumed a position where there is no vantage ground for service, and all its work ends in itself. It is not enough that it should pursue its own interests side by side with the city, accumulating information for its own intellectual culture; it should be wedded to the city in the sense of action and interaction and mutual service.

But if it assume the right position, in the midst of the people, its pulse vibrating with each great heart-throb of the city, including in its membership women from all creeds, it is like the carpenter when he dresses the timber on the ground. It is inextricably bound to the city by common interests, and the relation is the strong purpose which unites them; for beneath the commotion, the friction, the malice, the injustice, unchastity, the joy, the woe, the glitter of superficial society, the wire-pulling of politics, the mad rush for money, there is the city's great heart and there goes forth from it each day a smothered cry for something better, for higher attainment, for greater happiness. Right here let the club stand, where it can catch this undertone. Then, resting on that principle which binds the people together, which makes them one, the principle which is man's first and greatest inheritance, with that for its fulcrum it becomes a powerful lever, elevating the whole city. A different standpoint changes everything.

If the club be not exalted by the lives and works of the great characters it has studied, if their greatness be not reflected in the lives of the members so that they are the better able to understand the difficulties, pardon the faults, sympathize with the failures and glory in the successes of their fellow citizens, if envy be not to some extent rooted out of their natures, if there be not greater faith in the inherent goodness of all, if the life of the club be not richer, purer, and more powerful in aiding the interest of the city, of what avail is club education and the advancement of woman? It is in the position of the man of whom his young son said: "Yes, father's a Christian, but he's not working at it now."

Different clubs are in different stages of progression and have diverse methods of study and work. It matters not so much whether they are organized for the study of art, literature, science, political economy, or philanthropic work and city improvement, or for all combined. It is only essential that "the fundamental principle of the oneness of humanity" be fully realized, then they are working for the same thing, the greatest good for the individual and society at large. Consciously or unconsciously they are journeying on to gain a common purpose, toward the realization, as some one has said, that "the parliament of women, the Federation of all, means the triumph of love."

It is claimed by some that the club is undertaking too much; that its members are overtaxing themselves. This is very true if the club does not grow in proportion to the greater work it has undertaken and if it has not broadened to meet the needs of the time. But where the civic spirit has taken possession of the club no one member can afford to deplete herself when there are others who need the development that would come through performing the duties she assumes. The education of new mem-

bers should always obviate this difficulty, and in every city there are hundreds of women whose capabilities have never been tested.

Shortly after the clubs in the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, federated, I received a letter from the president, in which she said: "I had been a member of our Woman's Club (which was a literary club) for seventeen years and when it saw the necessity for broader work and opened its doors to the other women's clubs and to all the women in the city who wished to avail themselves of the club's privileges, I felt like embracing every member of the club for the magnanimity she had shown." Parallel cases may be found in many towns, but there is not time here for their mention. Briefly stated, the objects of the department club in Denver portrays the spirit of them all: "For mutual aid and co-operation in all that pertains to the greater good of humanity."

If the club assume the right position, if the key note of its work be "the development of the highest in each," I think that we need not fear that it will overdo the matter; and even viewed in a selfish light, the law of reciprocity runs through every noble endeavor, and all that it does toward the upbuilding of others builds more greatly for itself. It is the antagonism and unity that strengthen, and this it is that promotes good citizenship.

While it is neither a political nor a religious organization it is fast learning that it cannot afford to bar out a single subject that pertains to the life and welfare of individuals or to the collective life of the city; that enlightenment for present living is most essential, and knowledge of the causes which underlie present conditions, and the training of thought which precedes right living is of greatest importance. And along with history, literature, science and art it is learning by actual service, honesty, consistence, patience, justice and love. In philanthropy it is not only practically demonstrating the Golden Rule, but practically demonstrating the lessons it has learned from other lives, lessening the need of popular charity by helping individuals to help themselves.

The question is so often asked, "How can the club promote better citizenship?" Have we not been told over and over again? What is it that works the greatest and most permanent good in any community? The same law that rears the most beautiful home, builds the most beautiful city, and this is pre-eminently woman's work. She must build of the materials she has at hand. And it is surprising what a woman can do when it comes to economics. She must see beauty in the crude material, lest while she is dwelling upon the imperfection she build it into her own life and thus into the life of her city.

Margaret Fuller, whose lecture and conversation classes were a forecast of the woman's club of to-day, said: "All the good I have ever done has been by calling upon every nature for its highest." She called outcast women "Women like myself, save that they are victims of wrong and misfortune," and I think it is Emerson who tells us how to treat a broken character—help it to heal and mend, and the bruise shall become an ornament, "as the wounded oyster mends his shell with pearl." "We create through ideals," taught Pestilozzi. "We learn by doing," said Froebel, and both agreed that life must be taught by life, or by example.

Every time hope and self-respect are directly or indirectly infused into an individual, so that independence takes the place of dependence; every time the club helps the children, every time it inspires nobler womanhood, it helps the city. Oh, there is intimate relation between the kindness of the club and the happiness of the city.

During the civic-philanthropic conference recently held in Battle Creek, one of the speakers made the statement that the seventeenth century was literary; the eighteenth, theological; the

nineteenth, scientific, and that the twentieth will be sociological, and I could but think that the club is giving impulse in this new direction. It does not mean monopoly, but co-operation; it is supplementing and strengthening all that goes to make a better city; it is bringing to society a kinder sentiment, a newer way of looking at human nature and its needs, so that individuals may be judged not so much by their faults as by their possibilities. "Faith in human nature is not faith in what is, but what it is to be."

"The most sunken soul is not a total ruin, the loftiest is not complete." We are told that the love of Christ saves the world. With this one beautiful example the way is pointed out for us. The same love is ours to give, yours and mine, here and now. And it is as we give it, in all that we do, that we aid in the regeneration of the city.

I believe that a new interest in life is awakening not only in women, but also in men wherever the mother heart is found. And the voice of motherhood is beginning to speak, not the motherhood which says "mine," but the greater motherhood which says "thine," and with "thought the builder of civilization" the club aims to elevate the city to something above the present political standard, citizenship to something above position gained through selfish ambition, to increase the intelligence, by efficiency aiding education, so that all that is immoral and perverted may be transmuted into channels of higher, purer thinking and thus into nobler, better living.

As mothers have guarded their thoughts for the sake of their own unborn children, so I believe in the future will they cherish the beautiful, strengthen the will and enrich the mind by being and doing for the world's children.

"Whatsoever littleness degrades our spirits will lessen them and drag them down. Whatsoever noble fire is in our hearts will burn in our work. Whatsoever purity is ours is will chasten and exalt: for as we are, so our work is and what we sow, that beyond a doubt shall we reap, for good or ill, in the strengthening or defacing of whatever gifts have fallen to our lot."

DON'TS.

Don't gossip about club matters.

Don't try to stop the wheels of progress by inserting your fist in the cogs.

Don't cry out against building a club house, when some one has counted the cost and you have not.

Don't refuse to serve on a committee with no excuse save indifference.

Don't make a personal matter of a public one. Principles, not persons.

Don't imagine that a thing is necessarily objectionable, because you did not suggest it.

Don't oppose a measure until you are sure that it is really objectionable.

Don't be afraid to speak to a fellow-member, because you have not been introduced.

Don't excuse yourself from any duty for want of time. If your officers give loving, loyal service for the year, you can certainly find time to write a paper or serve on a committee.

Don't forget that your club president deserves respectful consideration. Having been elected to that office by the votes of your members, she should always be addressed as Madame President, and treated with loyal courtesy.

AN OLD MAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

By Helen M. Winslow.

THEY say down in the cities the's quite a good deal said
About the women's votin', an' givin' 'em their head,
An' lettin' of 'em run things, an' givin' 'em their way;
But I'm a wonderin' what the' is they do not have
today.

Amelia Jane, she's jest come home from a big Boston school,
An' seems to think her pa's the latest kind o' nat'ral fool;
But I can read an' hear an' think; an' fur as I c'n see
The women hev 'bout everything—or so it seems to me!

Amelia says that women-kind are dretfully oppressed;
That men have robbed 'em of their rights, 'bout votin' an' the
rest;

That they are bein' trompled on, an' estimated weak;
An' then she argifies some more if I attempt to speak.
I never thought Amelia Jane would come to talk like that.
(She writes her name Amelie Jeanne—speaks it kind o' flat);—
But spite o' all her talkin' as fur as I c'n see
The women hev 'bout everything—or so it seems to me!

She says that men ain't willin' that women should aspire;
That we contend their only speer ain't nothin' any higher
Than baby-tendin', cookin' an' making bread an' cake;
An' says that men's oppression jest makes her young heart ache.
An' then I say, "Amelia Jane, remember how your mother
Devoted her hull life to you an' me, an' to your brother;"
An' ma she kind o' smiles, an' nods, for she an' me agree
That women now hev everything,—or so it seems to me.

Amelia says if women could but only git the chance
The progress of the Greatest Good they'd sure enough advance.
Wal, mebbe; I dunno. But lookin' 'round me I can count
A lot o' public women now; to quite a sum they 'mount.
The's college presidents an' clerks; the's lawyers, an' agen,
Perfessors, merchants, journalists—all crowdin' out us men;
The' ain't a single callin', as fur as I can see,
Where women ain't in everything—or so it seems to me!

Sometimes I tell Amelia to take an' make a note
Thet I ain't worryin' now'days fer fear o' women's vote—
Not half so much as thet they'll git the occipations all,
An' men, I'm kind o' fretted, be crowded to the wall.
But then I cheer right up ag'in, an' laff; because I know
Thet He who made 'em both won't let the hull to flinders go;
An' ma, she smiles an' nods an' says, "You better let 'em be;
Fer God is over everything—or so it seems to me!"

What did the club life give me? Understanding of my own sex, faith in its moral and intellectual strength. Like so many others, I saw the cruel wrongs and vexed problems of our social life, but I did not know that hidden away in its own midst was a reserved force destined to give precious aid in the righting of wrongs and in the solution of discords. In the woman's clubs I found the immense power which sympathy exercises in bringing out the best aspirations of the woman nature. I found the strength of a phalanx even in a handful of right-minded women, determined to stand by the right, sure that in the end it must conquer.—Julia Ward Howe.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF LIBERTY CENTER.

By Anne Pierson.

"**B**ETTY Bascom was here to-day," said Mrs. Miller, looking up after she had finished counting the stitches on her knitting needles.

Mr. Thomas Miller laid down his newspaper.

"What did the princess royal have to say for herself?" he asked.

"Elizabeth is a missionary of culture, Tom," Mrs. Miller laughed. "She thinks our lives are narrow, so she's going to start a club—a woman's club. It's to be literary—we're to read and enlarge our minds, and write papers. It'll be hard for us at first to write papers, and maybe we'll be afraid to try, but Miss Thompson, being a school teacher, will probably be able to do something, and she and Miss Thompson will begin and show us how."

"I'm sorry for that child," she resumed, in response to a growl from her husband. "John Bascom and his wife have brought her up as a sort of queen, always let her have her own way, and taught her that she was 'way up better than anybody else in Liberty Center. It's going to be real good sport to watch her, Tom; but after all, I'm sorry for them."

"Miss Betty" meantime was in the first ardor of a new enterprise, and she sat in the most approved attitudes among the most billowy cushions with her very correct little tea table at her side, waiting for the other figures, male and female, to step out of "Life," sit in their chairs, sip tea out of her cups, and talk gossip with archy lifted chins, or lean over her in stylish attitudes of devotion.

But the people of Liberty Center didn't care for tea, and when they came they sadly failed to harmonize with the stage setting.

Betty began to realize with dismay that though she had acquired all the machinery of living, there was really no occasion to set it going. Her father, while most indulgent and admiring, still wanted his breakfast at 7 o'clock sharp. Dinner must continue to be at 12 and tea at 6. Mrs. Bascom, in most things as clay in her daughter's hands, firmly refused to alter her own habits.

In despair she took to philanthropy. She would do a great work, she would enlarge the narrow, sordid lives of the women she saw about her. It never occurred to her that any of these plain neighbors of hers were already reading a little in their quiet way. They had not been to school in Boston.

The women of Liberty Center debated within themselves and with each other the propriety of accepting Betty's invitation and allowing themselves to be patronized by her, but on the day fixed for the first meeting they all assembled.

The one person rendered even a shade more conspicuous by her absence than she would have been by her presence was Miss Dell Roberts, that untamed daughter of the prairie, who pervaded the town like a whirlwind; and when Betty heard that Dell had dubbed her Queen Elizabeth and was making some bets on the subject of the new club, she held her chin in the air and said:

"I shall draw the line at Dell Roberts. I just simply can't stand her."

Fortified with much previous study of a neat little volume of parliamentary rules for women, Betty steered her club safely through the preliminary difficulties of organization, and her "slate" was quite successful. The whole ticket was triumphantly elected, she being, of course, at the head of it.

In an interim of the stupid parliamentary business a lively

discussion arose as to the subject of the coming year's study. Mrs. Sayles, a little woman whose grammar was not as good as her intentions, said she thought it would be so nice to study art, especially art in its relation to the home.

Mrs. Miller remarked in her pleasant way that perhaps a little preliminary course of history would be advisable before embarking on so large an undertaking, and Mattie Graves answered quickly, with a little flutter of embarrassment at the sound of her own voice:

"O, Mrs. Miller, we girls are so tired of studying history, and it's so hard to remember. Don't you think poetry would be lovely? Why not have a Browning club?"

"We should all like to know what our president thinks about it," said Mrs. Miller with a benevolent smile at Betty, who now began eagerly:

"O, don't you think that we all need something uplifting and broadening, something that will take us away from ourselves and our little daily tasks ('I wonder what her's are?' whispered one girl to another) and will give a wider horizon? Now I know one book that will repay months of study; it is a book that I always go to when I am happy or when I am unhappy, and there is something in it for every mood, and wisdom enough for—for anything," she concluded in some confusion, not knowing how to end her flight and just catching the next whisper ("Is this to be a Bible class?").

"The book I mean," she continued with dignity, "is the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, translated by Fitzgerald."

A blank silence prevailed for a moment. With the calmness of superiority she continued:

"Perhaps you are not familiar with it," and opening at random a book that lay on the table beside her, "Let me read you these few lines:"

"Come, fill the cup, and in the fire of Spring,
Your Winter garment of repentance fling;
The Bird of Time has but a little Way
To flutter—and the Bird is on the Wing."

This didn't seem quite appropriate, and Persian names, difficult to pronounce, confronted her in the next quatrains. She turned the leaves somewhat confusedly. She tried again.

"Yesterday this Day's Madness did prepare;
Tomorrow's Silence, Triumph, or Despair;
Drink! for you know not whence you came, nor why;
Drink! for you know not why you go, nor where."

Now Liberty Center was a prohibition town and a center of religious orthodoxy. The temperature fell and Betty, self-absorbed as she was, saw that her club was not yet ready for Omar Khayyam.

Closing the book she said with an air of tolerance that much as she personally loved the Rubaiyat, she would not wish to have an undue share of influence in deciding on the work to be done and that they must all express their wishes.

Mrs. Miller moved that each one should come to the next meeting armed with a topic written on a slip of paper, from which it would be easy to select by vote. This plan was accepted with enthusiasm.

Then came Mrs. Bascom, followed by her maids carrying little tables, and the good things for which the house was famous brought the meeting to an end with great eclat. Betty sat at her tea table and made tea, which gave her some satisfaction even though no one drank it.

Only a few days after the first meeting of the Woman's Club, Betty received the following letter:

Chicago, Sept. 10.

Miss Elizabeth Bascom:

Dear Madam,—It may surprise you to receive a letter from a stranger, and I will begin by explaining to you who I am. I have for many years been an exile from my native land, and have traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, making a profound study of Oriental languages and literature. I have especially devoted myself to the study of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, that wonderful poem that one can never study enough, and have lectured on it with much success both in England and in this country.

Now, my dear Miss Bascom, you cannot hide your light under a bushel, and an item in the newspaper of your city has been copied widely enough to meet my eyes. Would you like to have me address a meeting of your club? Pray drop me a line at the inclosed address, and I shall be with you at the appointed time.

Very truly your friend,

Mrs. S. Emily Sunderland.

Without consulting her parents, Betty answered the letter with enthusiasm, warmly inviting Mrs. Sunderland to come to Liberty Center on the evening of the 20th, promising to meet her at the station and convey her to her own home. Mrs. Sunderland replied promptly, and the arrangements being concluded Betty casually mentioned the matter at the dinner table.

That the function might be invested with all due pomp and circumstance, the place of meeting was hastily changed from Mrs. Miller's house to the Bascoms', where the best bedroom was got ready and the fatted calf was killed.

Mrs. Sunderland was decidedly an interesting and extremely handsome person, with beautiful wavy white hair, a rich complexion and dark eyes, partly hidden, however, by gold-rimmed spectacles. In spite of the twang, she spoke in a low, measured way and with the broadest of A's; she walked, too, in a stately way, but with now and then a suggestion of youthful springiness.

When they went upstairs for the night, Mrs. Sunderland peeped into Betty's room, exclaiming:

"Ah, the charming maiden bower. Let me come in, Miss Bascom, and see the nook where you sit and dream of Omar. Would you be shocked, dear, if you saw me yielding to the habits of the Orient?"

Drawing a cigarette case from the little bag suspended at her waist, she took out a cigarette, which she proceeded to light. Betty was, on the whole, pleasurably excited by this performance, though she would have considered it vulgar in a native of Liberty Center.

They sat there for an hour or two, Betty becoming more and more enchanted with her new friend.

Next day the club assembled in full force. The guest, seated in a chair of state, and holding a bouquet of beautiful, long-stemmed roses, Betty's gift—seemed at first strangely embarrassed for one so accustomed to address an audience.

"My dear friend, Edward Fitzgerald, told me," she at length began, "that he loved to hear me read the immortal quatrains. That was shortly before his death, and it always gives me a sad pleasure to read them. I seem to be communing with the great Omar and the great Fitzgerald. Listen!"

With an impressive waive of the hand she began to read. Verse after verse she read, in a droning voice, and then launched into a discourse that seemed to Betty to have a haunting familiarity. She tried to think, but could not get a clew.

Mrs. Miller, however, who had sent for books and prepared herself for this intellectual treat, sat up straight and fixed a keen glance on the speaker. Her expression became one of perplexity, and she closed her eyes for a moment, as if the better to search her memory.

The lecture was a short one, and when it was over Betty,

anxious to show her lion off still further, begged for some of the traveler's tales with which she had been entertained over night.

Thus entreated, the guest began a story of thrilling adventure, but when only half-way through Mrs. Miller's attitude of indignant remonstrance overcame her.

To the horror of the company, the gifted lady appeared suddenly to be attacked by a fit of insanity, for after stopping, hesitating, swaying to and fro for a moment, she burst into a loud fit of laughter.

Betty rushed to her with a glass of water, but Mrs. Bascom sat, a picture of disgust, and Mrs. Miller, waving Betty away, went up to the sufferer and took her firmly by the hand.

"Stop this minute," she said. "I know you, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"O, Mrs. Miller! O, Mrs. Miller! It has been such fun!"

She pulled off the glasses and the beautiful white wig and stood revealed—Dell Roberts, Betty's lifelong antagonist.

And that is the reason why there was a long hiatus in the history of the Woman's Club of Liberty Center. When its meetings were resumed Mrs. Miller was president, vice Miss Elizabeth Bascom, resigned.—Boston Globe.

MORE ABOUT WORDS.

To the Editor of the Club Woman:

On my return from my summer outing, I found the following communication awaiting me. Thinking it may prove of interest to some of your readers I send it on for publication.

Respectfully, Alice M. Wood.

"After reading an article 'A Few Words About Words' in the September number of *The Club Woman*, I should like to make some good-natured criticisms on the misuse of a few words by the writer. For instance in the first sentence, take the word 'indulge.' We do not indulge in grammatical mistakes—we commit them. We do not feel a 'glow of virtuous endeavor' after the thing is accomplished but before. We do not 'repudiate' the use—we deprecate it. In the next paragraph, 'It is really a subject of astonishment,' should be 'It is really a matter of astonishment,' or really astonishing. In the sentence 'That this happy example was the inspiration,' etc., 'happy example' cannot be an inspiration, but may be the result of an inspiration. In last sentence of fourth clause, these words, 'would and should,' are not eccentricities, but there may be eccentricities in the use of them. In the sixth paragraph, I find the use of the word 'would' for 'should' in this clause, 'a recourse to foreign phrases "would" be unnecessary.' A little further, in the sentence, 'In a small town lived an only paper whose editor displayed great agility in the use of French words,' I think the word 'facility' should be substituted for 'agility.' In the sentence 'I often shudder to think what would have happened if I had obeyed,' etc., 'might' should be in the place of 'would,' and the sentence would read better if 'yielded to' were substituted for 'obeyed.' In the next paragraph we do not 'use verbal errors,' we make them or commit them. In the sentence 'To mention them merely as veterans would be to eliminate from the scene half its pathos.' For 'scene' I would use description. The scene is not a description. Further on in sentence, 'While we are on the subject, it might be well to consider,' etc., I think it should be 'it may be well.' In the sentence 'Did you ever—I put the question fairly to him—see the word "stratum" in print outside a scientific article? He was obliged to admit he never had.' 'Did' should be substituted for 'had.' This may seem a little hypercritical, but as the article was on the misuse of words, I could not withstand the temptation.

M. W. S."

THE EXTEMPORE SPEECH.

By Eleanor W. F. Bates.

HOW painful that moment, to club women known,
When the president, sweet as a peach,
Whispers low in your ear, "After supper, my dear,
Will you make an extempore speech?"
Oh! then consternation mounts high in your breast,
Your temples are pulsating hot,
You can scarce make reply, there's a tear in your eye,
And you'd rather expire on the spot!

Dream not that a memorized story or two,
A theme jotted down on a card
And a line on your cuff will be amply enough;
The way of the orator's hard;
You cannot co-ordinate them if you try,
Nor disengage t'other from each;
They will simply make hash, as you'll find if you're rash
Enough for an extempore speech.

Then seize on the product that's best of your brain,
And pin it to paper at once;
Read boldly and well, and none ever can tell
That you feel like a stammering dunce.
With your prettiest gown and no vestige of frown,
Your manuscript close within reach,
Remember this rhyme, Oh! be warned while there's time,
And beware the extempore speech!

SOME LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM CLUB LIFE.

By M. Wentworth Hopper.

WHILE we are so earnestly and enthusiastically pleading for organization, is there no danger of forgetting the importance of personal responsibility? Is the fact fully apprehended that we are linking ourselves together into a chain, that should be strong enough to move the world onward toward the right and the true? But this chain is composed of single links, whose strength must determine its power; and each club woman should be quite sure that no weakness of hers will impair its might. This, then, is one lesson to be learned from club life: the responsibility of the individual.

We are forced to admit the mutability of our sex, and will make a slight digression from the subject, that we may better appreciate the situation, and also that, owing to woman's environment in the past, irresponsibility comes to her half as an inheritance, and the other half exists because its real effect upon others has never been brought home to her with its full force. While we indignantly refute the charge that woman is more fickle, whimsical, inconstant and capricious than man, yet these are the very attributes that would be developed by her treatment in the past. She has always been considered weaker than man in body, mind and soul, and an auxiliary position was assigned to her, in which she was expected to fawn, wheedle, amuse, console, or in any way minister to the entertainment or comfort of her lord, and only through him could she, indirectly, have a part in the concerns of life. As he was the responsible party, no sense of obligation would grow in the feminine mind, neither would she feel accountable for thoughts or acts to the same degree. This distinction between male and female was so universally admitted, that some religions incorporated the thought into their systems,

and claim that only by union with a man can a woman's soul obtain immortality and salvation. So far I have used the past tense of the verb, thus inferring that our position had been changed, and to some extent this is true, but among a number of lately published male opinions, in regard to admitting women to membership in a man's organization, we find such expressions as these:

No. 1. "My opinion is that women should stay at home, where they are in their proper sphere. Their work is to attend to the home and the children, and they should let the men do the political work."

No. 2. "I think the women should remain at home and attend to their business. Let the men attend to theirs."

No. 3. "The main objection to the admission of women is that the Turnerbund is a male society. Everything has its place. The men do not make afternoon calls or attend parties, and the women are out of place in a male society. While we recognize the qualities of the sex (he failed to tell whether good or bad), we feel that the women do not belong in the Turn circles in the same way as men do. For them we have auxiliary societies, and we are glad to have them aid us in that way."

Here we find the same idea of subordination, nor can we expect to have men yield their prerogative without protest, for the lord-and-master spirit is man's legacy, and very little has been done in the past to correct it.

All Christendom accepted St. Paul's decision regarding the relative position of men and women; he said that "Man is the image and glory of God, but the woman is the glory of man." "For this cause ought the woman to have power on her head, that is, a covering in sign that she is under the power of her husband." The condition imposed was accepted without challenge, and we have gone on advertising our inferior position by wearing our hats where men uncover. No doubt Paul would have inserted a provisional by-law had he foreseen the monstrosities that were to develop from the unoffending headgear of his time. We are now being emancipated from our hats and perhaps, incidentally, from the thralldom of which they are symbols, but we should not forget that we are also inviting comparison and criticism of our heads, not only of the outside, but of the inside, when we thus place them upon a level with the male variety. All this circumlocution has been indulged in only to show that the irresponsible nature ascribed to woman is a normal condition developed through environment, otherwise this great lesson of personal responsibility would have been learned and could have gone on to others before her.

Irresponsibility effects not only the guilty one, but it reacts upon those associated with her, and is oftenest apparent in lack of punctuality—in failure to keep engagements. The habit of allowing a call, a dressmaker, or a slight headache, to constitute a valid excuse for tardiness or absence from meetings, where the time and convenience of others are involved, is unworthy of any earnest club woman, who has voluntarily assumed obligations. The woman in such instance invariably suffers loss herself, but that is a minor consideration, when compared with the discomfort and annoyance of many others, who have often overcome much greater difficulties and made real sacrifices in order to keep their engagements, only to have their efforts rendered futile by one failure. The average woman never intends to be unkind or unjust to her sister club woman, yet such little thoughtless acts often result in positive injury, and nothing but indifference or negligence caused the trouble, and a proper realization of individual responsibility would smooth over these rough places and also bring greater pleasure and power to all.

Another lesson that, if learned, would make club life easier, is to adopt business methods—to do what is to be done systematically and in order. We have a way of saying, "O, that is

all right, we know all about that," when in fact a day later the circumstance will be forgotten and can seldom be correctly recalled when needed.

All the business pertaining to a club requires orderly treatment, even if but little is at stake; besides, the discipline that comes from systematic work is invaluable. No trouble should be considered too great when any club work falls into our hands, for those to come after us will also be benefitted, while we are reaping a reward. Another important lesson for us to learn from club life is to foster a spirit of toleration; for while we are learning to properly estimate our importance, as links in the great chain, we should carefully repress any tendency toward an over-weening opinion of our talents and capabilities. A proper respect for the opinions of others should be cultivated, even if such opinions are opposed to our own, for who is sure that she has the only solution of a problem? A subject may be treated in a very different manner from the one that we consider correct; but are we sure that it is not the better way, or that it serves no good purpose?

The average woman is seldom logical, and, on account of her subordinate position in the past, her opinions and beliefs have been unchallenged and she has gone on unaware of her foibles; but as she assumes greater responsibilities she will learn, soon or late, that an idea is not necessarily true just because she happens to believe it, and when this discovery has been made, she is well started towards the goal of toleration. While trying to overcome prejudices, we may fall into the error of Swift, for a writer says of him: "He professes that he had need to clear his mind of real prejudices; while, in fact, those from which he sought to free himself were the prejudices of other people. But the prejudice, which had grown up in his mind, strengthened with his strength, and become intertwined with all his personal affections and antipathies, was no longer a prejudice in his eyes, but a sacred principle. His principles, true or false, were prejudices in the highest degree, if by the term we mean an opinion cherished because it has, somehow or other, become ours, though the 'somehow' may exclude all reference to reason." This definition also illustrates how sensitive the idea of ownership makes one feel, and this sensation extends to any project that has its origin in one's brain; so when a woman can hear disparaging remarks offered upon a measure that she has proposed and supported, without feeling that it is a personal affront, she has been somewhat emancipated from the condition of mind in which organization found her, and she is better able to consider the opinions of others without prejudice, and to render a verdict according to the testimony. When a true club spirit is attained, one soon perceives that "no man liveth to himself alone," and one has gained much when she can graciously and cheerfully concede some of her pet projects, if she finds that such action will accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

When these lessons are well learned, the soul will expand, the conceptions of life will broaden and take on a deeper meaning, and we shall be able to find and recognize the good and the true in each and all with whom we mingle, for Victor Hugo says: "There are prodigious relations between beings and things, and in this inexhaustible total, from the flea to the sun, nothing despises the other, for all have need of each other."

The lessons are many, and a lifetime is not long enough to learn them all, so let us adopt a creed that will serve as a guide by which to shape our course:

"Love thyself last, the world shall be made better
By thee, if this brief motto forms thy creed.
Go follow it in spirit and in letter;
This is the true religion that we need."

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by Mrs. Viola Price Franklin.

IN this issue the work of the progressive University of Nebraska is presented. Chancellor George E. MacLean says:

"It is but poetic justice that university extension, which owes its origin in England to a woman who wrote to Professor Stuart of Cambridge for a lecture, should at length contribute directly to the work of woman. University extension is designed to carry the university to communities at a distance from it. Women's clubs form a natural nuclei for local centers. The dangers of selfish culture besetting women's clubs may be averted when these clubs form local centers for the benefit not only of themselves but also of the communities in which they are. Many women's clubs have been protected from the eccentricities of a strong people in their membership by making use of the Chautauqua movement. University extension has all the merits of the Chautauqua movement with the addition of the presence of the living personality of a professor from the university. The university spirit of thoroughness and research is superadded to that of guidance. Through university extension, here and there, a woman finds a way to gain credit for work at the university and ultimately to become a university graduate."

Prof. L. A. Sherman of the English Literature Department, who is so favorably known for his original method of interpreting literature, and whose lectures are in great demand over the state, contributes the following:

"I consider university extension to have been of material benefit to the clubs organized for systematic study in this state. Formerly, the tendency had been too often in the direction of ambitious programs, and such literary study as dispatching Hamlet, or some equally difficult play of Shakespeare, in a single evening. Now it is not uncommon to find clubs spending the whole season upon a single play. University extension work is taking the shape of inspiring and assisting and supplementing work of this kind. There is apparently little desire to hear lectures upon topics or themes not first studied with some thoroughness. Not a little of the work now being done is of such high character as to be worthy of university recognition."

Mrs. Emma Parks Wilson, the first woman to be appointed dean in a State university, also has charge of the extension work among the women's clubs of the State. At the recent meeting of the State Federation, owing to the progressive spirit of our president, Mrs. Stoutenborough, Mrs. Wilson was invited to present a plea for this feature of the work. The following extracts from this excellent paper will be of interest:

"There is no one who is a more ardent defender of the work of women's clubs than myself, yet I feel there is much to be desired in the way of thoroughness, concentration, systematic effort and conscientious study in our clubs. It is not enough to prepare your one or two papers for the year and then enjoy the work of others, while you are cultivating the virtue of a patient listener. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is very pleasant, but it is not educative in the best and highest sense of the word. The educational value of knowledge does not lie in a jumble of unrelated facts, but in an orderly sequence of related ideas.

"The newest, best methods of study and investigation are to be obtained in this way; and, if a study club is to be worthy of its name, it should not stop short of adopting the very best known methods. To say the university has nothing to give you in this matter is to say the university has no reason for existing; for to-day all educational advance is along the line of

discovering and developing new methods of study and investigation.

"In Lincoln, I have noticed that when a club woman becomes so interested in a subject that she feels she must look into it more thoroughly, more definitely, she matriculates at the university; and then the source method in history, the latest and best of child study theories, the much discussed theories of literary interpretation are each and all at her service.

"The manifest tendency of women's clubs is toward altruism, and the most striking feature of the Denver Biennial was the emphasizing of this fact. The foundation for the best philanthropy must be in individual culture and development. There is a vast field for altruistic endeavor for the club that is ready to interest a community in university extension.

"Do the clubs of the State Federation realize the opportunity that is here given them of raising the intellectual tone of the entire State, of placing before a community new standards of thought, new aspirations and desires? Plain living has been the inheritance of Nebraska citizens in the past; but with this plain living should go that high thinking that idealizes all endeavor, that ennobles every situation in life.

"The clubs of our State have come to the parting of the ways. There must be advancement along educational lines as foundation for and to keep pace with altruistic tendencies. Many club women have expressed to me their dissatisfaction at the results of present club efforts in their own advancement. One bright young club woman, of more than average ability and attainments, related to me her experience in a competitive examination, where she was called upon to answer certain questions upon subjects of which she had heard much in her club. She found herself unable to answer these questions with any degree of accuracy. She said, 'I sat there thinking how many fine papers I had listened to upon these subjects, how much time we had devoted to these very questions, yet what had I to show for all this time and effort but a general idea, with nothing definite or satisfying?' Education means definite, exact knowledge, with that development of heart and mind that is the result of this attainment. If your club calls itself a study club, look well to your aims, your methods, and results. Do not be satisfied with the dry husks of a false culture, do not mistake the brilliant, effervescing foam for the genuine, health-giving nectar. Listening to brilliant club papers will not educate or develop your mind any more than watching the feats of a gymnast will increase your physical development.

"I would put before club women a much higher ideal. It is theirs to know, and to be, and to do, as is given to no other favored women of our country. Favored by leisure, opportunity, preparation, what may not the club women of this country accomplish, if their efforts are wisely directed? Henryk Ibsen has said that the sociological problems of mankind will be solved by the educated, cultured woman of the next century. The club woman shares with the college-bred woman this opportunity, this responsibility.

"Women's clubs must offer to their members something more satisfying, more beneficial, in the future, than they have given in the past. There must be growth and evolution here the same as we find in the history of all institutions. There will be a greater emphasis given to thorough exact study in one direction; while, outside this purely self-culture, the club activities will move grandly along those broad altruistic lines. This will be woman's noblest response to her opportunities. It is so true as to be almost axiomatic that one can give only in proportion to what she has. The club woman who has culture, all things else being equal, is the one who will have power and influence, the one who, knowing best how to live herself, can contribute most to the sum of true human happiness and good.

"The clubs that adopt university extension will prove to the world, and incidentally to scoffers at the movement, the sincerity of their desire for genuine, exact scholarship."

Clubs desiring further information can find it by sending for the last circular, "University Extension in Schools and Women's Clubs," wherein club women are shown how to take up the work.

THISTLE-DOWN.

The Nebraska State Federation passed a resolution endorsing University Extension and recommending it strongly to the clubs.

Mrs. Lowe, our national president, in her very able address before the Nebraska Federation, urged the clubs to endow a scholarship in State normals, for women interested in pedagogy. We had hoped our worthy president was going to suggest the same for State Universities, thus endorsing university extension. In many States the instruction in pedagogy is better in the university than in the normal school. Mrs. Lowe's suggestion, which is a good one, is that the clubs send one of their members to study the newest and best in child study, and related topics, for one year. This woman is to return to the club the following year to share her knowledge with the members who have honored her with the scholarship.

Mrs. Platt, our enthusiastic national vice-president, in her address on "The Unlimited Club," given at the Biennial and before the "Trans-Mississippi Congress of Women's Clubs," spoke very disparagingly of those clubs that studied the problems of the fifteenth century, while those of the nineteenth stared them in the face. At my request, Howard Caldwell, professor of American history in the University of Nebraska, and widely known as a writer and lecturer on the source method of teaching history, thus answers Mrs. Platt's argument:

"Both English and American history are based upon precedent. The present is nothing but accumulations of the past. To ignore the past is to ignore the experience of the world. Every institution of to-day has its roots planted in the past, and we must know its soil to know its fruits. A knowledge of past problems helps us to solve similar ones of the present. To think only of the present is a narrow view, for that may necessitate that the present generation create something that has already been developed in the past."

Miss Kate E. Griswold of Boston enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman in the world to edit and publish successfully a magazine devoted to the advertising business. "Profitable Advertising" is the name of her periodical, and it shows the good taste of a woman, being very artistic in conception and beautiful to look at, while it "sticks close to business." It is an unusual field for a woman and there were people once who thought she was doomed to failure. The magazine has steadily grown, however, and demonstrates that a level-headed, sensible woman can conduct a trade-journal just as she can do everything else in these modern days successfully if she puts her mind and heart into it. "Profitable Advertising" for October is handsome enough for the drawing-room table.

There are scores of advertising journals in this country, and it took courage to start one, but Miss Griswold had an idea—born of several years' experience as an advertising solicitor—of what an exceptionally good one ought to be; and that is what she aims to publish. She is a club woman, too, and is this year assistant treasurer of the New England Woman's Press Association.

CLUB STUDY DEPARTMENT.

May Alden Ward.

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE.

"There is hardly any great idea, hardly any great principle of civilization, which has not had to pass through France in order to be disseminated."—Guizot.

First Session.—Formative Period.

Map Talk.—Ancient Gaul; Roman Gaul; Teutonic Invasions.

Paper.—The Franks, their Origin, Growth and Supremacy.

Notes and Comments.—The Mayors of the Palace. The "Do-nothing Kings." The Tragedies of the Royal House.

Second Session.—The Feudal Age.

Paper.—Charlemagne, His Work and Times.

Paper.—Life in Court and Castle in the Picturesque Age of Feudalism.

Notes and Comments.—The Coming of the Norsemen. Rollo and His Sea Rovers. The Norman Transformation.

Third Session.—The Capet Dynasty.

Paper.—France a Kingdom. Victory of Royalty Over Feudalism.

Paper.—Language and Literature in the Days of the Trouveres and Troubadours.

Notes and Comments.—The Thirteenth Century, a Century of Progress, Founding of the University of Paris and Other Universities.

Fourth Session.—The House of Valois.

Paper.—The Monasteries.

Paper.—Louis XI., and the Consolidation of France.

Notes and Comments.—The Provinces Before Louis XI.

Fifth Session.—The Renaissance and the Reformation.

Paper.—The Invasion of Italy and the Revelation of Her Art to France. The Revival of Letters.

Paper.—The Influence of the Reformation in France.

Notes and Comments.—Women Who Influenced the Course of Events in France Before 1550.

Sixth Session.—Civil and Religious Wars.

Paper.—Rabelais and Montaigne.

Paper.—Court and Times of Catherine de Medici.

Notes and Comments.—The Huguenot Dispersion, Loss to France, Gain to Other Countries.

Seventh Session.—The Bourbons.

Paper.—Henry of Navarre.

Paper.—Cardinal Richelieu and His Policy.

Notes and Comments.—Founding of the National Theatre and the French Academy.

Eighth Session.—Absolutism. "I Am the State."

Paper.—Louis XIV., "Le Grand Monarque."

Paper.—Augustan Age of Literature.

Notes and Comments.—The Early Masters: Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Le Brun, Watteau, Mansard, La Motte.

Ninth Session.—French Supremacy of This Age.

Paper.—France in the New World.

Paper.—Domination of France in Science, Art, Literature and Fashion.

Notes and Comments.—Women of the French Salons.

Tenth Session.—"After Us the Deluge."

Paper.—The Old Regime.

Paper.—Causes and Consequences of the Revolution.

Notes and Comments.—Stages in the Growth of Public Opinion.

Eleventh Session.—Eighteenth Century Thought.

Paper.—Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau.

Paper.—The Development of French Philosophy.

Notes and Comments.—Influence of French Thought in Causing the Revolution. Influence of the American Revolution on France.

Twelfth Session.—The First Republic and the Empire.

Paper.—Napoleon and His Times.

Paper.—Lafayette, the Representative of True Republicanism.

Notes and Comments.—Women of the Era.

Thirteenth Session.—Restoration of the Bourbons.

Paper.—Louis XVIII.

Paper.—Charles X.

Notes and Comments.—Reaction Against Liberal Ideas. Repressive Ordinances. The Holy Alliance.

Fourteenth Session.—The Revolution of 1830. House of Orleans.

Paper.—Louis Philippe the Citizen King.

Paper.—Political Parties of the Day; Legitimists, Constitutionalists, Bonapartists and Republicans.

Notes and Comments.—The Spanish Marriages. Guizot's Work for Education.

Fifteenth Session.—Revolution of 1848.

Paper.—The Provisional Government.

Paper.—Lamartine, Louis Blanc and other men of the hour.

Paper.—The Second Republic. The Coup d'Etat.

Notes and Comments.—National Workshops. Republicans and Communists.

Sixteenth Session.—The Second Empire.

Paper.—Career and Character of Napoleon the Little.

Paper.—The Part of France in the Crimean War. The Italian War.

Paper.—The Franco Prussian War.

Notes and Comments.—The Part of France in Mexico. The Suez Canal.

Seventeenth Session.—The Third Republic.

Paper.—Early Years of the Republic.

Paper.—How France Is Governed.

Paper.—Colonies of France.

Notes and Comments.—Reorganization of the Army. Reforms in Education. Dangers of the Republic. Political Parties.

The next number of *The Club Woman* will contain an outline study of the social, political and educational institutions of the France of to-day.

For the early history of France the best authorities are Michelet and Guizot. For the age of Louis XIV. and XV. the best detailed history is that of Martin. For the Revolution there are the histories of Gardiner, Carlyle, Justin McCarthy and a host of others. The two volumes on France in the *Story of the Nations Series* are both readable and reliable. Besides these there are many brief histories, like Montgomery's, and the works on special periods, such as *France in the Nineteenth Century*, by Miss Latimer.

Questions concerning club study, methods, authorities, etc., will be answered in this department. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. May Alden Ward, 62 Kirkland street, Cambridge.

We send *The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law* post-paid for 75 cents.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOURTH BIENNIAL.

[The following paper was read at the Massachusetts State Federation meeting, October 19, by the president, Miss O. M. E. Rowe. As it is in line with the subject of Miss Gaines' article in the October issue, and as it expresses the honest opinion of the Massachusetts president, we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers.]

WHEN the late Gen. Walker addressed my club, he always said, "Ladies, I have the pleasure of presenting a bouquet of statistics." What I offer to-day is a modest bouquet, gathered last June, from the Biennial field of statistics, but which I hope is not too withered to give a fragrance of the past and to hold the seeds of fruitage.

The Biennial is now an oft-told tale. May I ignore descriptive details and try to find the significance of that wonderful gathering?

But first, let me offer most grateful acknowledgements for the honor of being your representative. Surely, the experience of that week at Denver brings a personal enrichment, which should help your president to a wider outlook, a finer sympathy, a more tolerant spirit, and a quickened intelligence.

The club movement, beginning with self-culture as the stimulus, has expanded naturally, from its own centre outwards,—from the individual to the home and the city, until now the whole community is its circumference. This is logical and right. Then came the union of forces. The fourth Biennial was a demonstration of the growth, development and cumulative power of the principles of Federation. From all parts of our vast country came a thousand women whose intellects have been vitalized by the influence of organization, co-operation and practical endeavor. There was much to enjoy, to advance, to imitate, and to inspire; and alas! some things to criticize and deplore.

The expenditure of thought and labor attending a Biennial represents an enormous total, and our congratulations are most cordial to the committees who arranged and executed it so successfully. The Denver Club as hostess neglected nothing that would facilitate the business or give pleasure to the delegates, and we shall always hold in glad remembrance that incomparable trip "round the Loop." Half way up this splendid climb the club of Idaho Springs invited us to lunch. If the eighty women of that little mining town in the Rocky Mountains could provide such a delicious lunch for 1500 hungry guests, need any Massachusetts club hesitate to invite the State Federation to break bread?

No delegate could fail to be impressed with the great size of the General Federation. But bigness is not greatness, and, unfortunately, its disintegrating power is inherent. Every philosophic observer of the business sessions must have felt that the General Federation has grown into unwieldy proportions, with an irrational construction. It was begun at the wrong end. Originally it was composed of single clubs, but a slight readjustment admitted the State Federations when they sprang up. At the Biennial of '94 there were only five State Federations, of which Massachusetts was one. In '96 twenty had joined, and last June there were thirty. According to the official report of the corresponding secretary, the General Federation now consists of "595 clubs, with a membership of about 60,000, and 30 State Federations of 2,110 clubs and 150,000 members," and she adds that this is a very conservative estimate of the

State Federations. These figures mean that these thirty State Federations bring to the General 1515 more clubs than the total of single clubs belonging, and about 10,000 more women than all the other clubs combined. Numerically, the strength of the General Federation already rests with the State Federations.

The revised by-laws now tax each State Federation 25 cents per club, so that with present membership the thirty State Federations would pay biennially to the General only \$1,055, and, granting an increased membership for the coming two years equal to the past two, they would only pay a little more than two thousand dollars. Clearly, a reconstruction of the General on the basis of states only involves a new system of taxation in the State Federations. Statesmanship foresees and prepares. Should not the state organizations "make straight the path" to this end?

According to the membership of Massachusetts Federation to-day, in lieu of the previous Biennial tax of \$25 it will pay \$65. But Massachusetts is strong enough and loyal enough to meet this obligation ungrudgingly. We believe in the General Federation. Our allegiance implies not only moral support, but a liberal policy of finance. A large business needs a proportional income. Federation is expensive. There is a democratic principle in the treasury problem. The General Federation should be able to pay the expense of mileage, hotels, postage and stenography of its chief executive in her official work; otherwise it limits the choice of president to women of means.

A survey of the single clubs enrolled in the General, shows that Colorado has 71, the only state exceeding Massachusetts, which has 67; Illinois follows closely with 65 and Ohio with 57; even the great states of New York and Pennsylvania have but 28 each, and all the rest fall below 25; indeed 32 states have less than ten. The large number from our state is due to the zeal and ability of the two chairmen from Lynn. Colorado's rapid increase was probably a forced growth resulting from the expected Biennial. During the 18 preceding months, 63 Colorado clubs joined the General. This shows the importance of the local impulse that springs from the Biennial. Does it not plainly indicate that the next one should be held in the section where club development is most needed? Surely, for Massachusetts even to ask for it, when the club movement is already over-stimulated, would be selfish, not to say greedy.

Do you realize the rapid growth of the State Federations? Most of them doubled their number of clubs between the two last Biennials and even more in some states. During these same two years the increase of single clubs in the General barely exceeded one hundred from all parts of the country. Does a self-evident truth need explanation?

It seems inevitable that the application of the "ten cents per capita tax" will reduce the enrollment of single clubs—another sign of the trend of events. If the New Jersey president is right in saying that only twenty clubs now belong to the General without membership in the State Federation and 1600 have connection only through the State, then the process of reconstruction is unconsciously working itself out. The inexorable logic of events will transform the phrase, "State Federations auxiliary to the General," into "State Federations composing the General."

The place of Massachusetts among the State Federations should be clearly understood. In the number of clubs it comes fifth, New York leading with 196, Illinois, Iowa and Ohio ranking next with 180 to 185 clubs. But in total membership Massachusetts ranks higher. New York leads with 25,000 members and Illinois claims from 15,000 to 20,000, which is parallel with our 17,000. Some curious anomalies appear. For instance, Iowa is credited with 180 clubs, which seems very large, but it only averages 25 women to a club. The Massachusetts Federa-

tion averages 130 members per club and I doubt if any club exceeds this ratio, although I cannot verify it. It indicates also how widespread the club movement already is in our state.

If the General Federation were composed of state organizations only, the number of delegates empowered to transact business would be reduced from a ponderous, unwieldy mass of over 1100 voters to a small representative body of co-equal parts. Would not the working power gain in efficiency and dignity? The General would then be a consistent, logical body of co-ordinate units. Do you realize that now a little history group of a dozen may send a delegate whose position is parallel with the president of a State Federation whose 25,000 members represent a corresponding influence? As part of the irresistible tendency of the times, are not the days of the single club in the General already numbered? The final test of everything is common sense. The single club has a noble mission in the development of the individual and in local work; the state organization should do the co-operative work in the commonwealth, rendering to its clubs the helpfulness of suggestion and co-ordination; and the State Federations should band together in the General as a splendid fountain head of inspiration.

The State presidents held conferences in Denver, and it is no breach of confidence to express my surprise at the general attitude of indignation, because the chairmen of correspondence were given the leadership of the State delegations. Each State president, by virtue of her office, is a vice-president in the General, yet the "local co-operation clerk," as the chairman was styled, had precedence. Personally, I was very glad that the Massachusetts chairman of correspondence was the head of our delegation and surely no one could have filled this difficult position with more tact, or more dignity and grace. But I must add that logically this arrangement is all wrong.

There is a growing fellowship between the State Federations and reciprocal courtesies are frequent. A round-robin letter of information and suggestion is already on its alphabetical tour among the presidents. The New England group will meet with your president for a day, in November, to discuss principles and methods.

At Denver, the work of the State Federations (except in education) was crowded into a single session of two hours, with closed doors. It should have been open to all and was worthy of a whole day.

As each president, from the North, South, East and West, condensed into three minutes the work accomplished, it was a revelation of the energy and scope of the State organizations. The train of influences already evoked is rich in prophesy. These reports made me conscious of the widely varying needs of the different sections of the United States. The entire work of many States is absolutely unnecessary in Massachusetts, where pioneer work in libraries, civics, education and charities was long ago in the hands of numberless special societies, or is accomplished by city or State. Granting this, our State Federation still has opportunities, chiefly sociological, and "opportunities are commands."

Nothing stirred so much interest as the election of officers. Is not the present system rather haphazard? What chance had we to find out the qualifications of those for whom we were voting? If State Federations were the only members, nominations from each State might be sent beforehand, to be sifted by a central committee, who could return the final ticket to the Federations, thus giving the chance to investigate the abilities of each nominee. Of course, our delegation was disappointed that the Massachusetts candidate did not win the presidency. But she justified our choice by such a gracious serenity, that defeat of office became the victory of spirit. Years of club training have schooled our women to acquiesce gracefully in the will of the

majority, even when they question the methods securing it.

The whole number of votes was 764. I heard it unofficially stated that the authorized number is a total of 1,145 delegates. Massachusetts cast 60 votes, exceeded only by Colorado, whose voting power reached 125, by the extraordinary courtesy of the assembly in allowing the "local board" of Denver to vote. Here's a parliamentary nut for you to crack—was this a violation of the constitution or not? Massachusetts came second, but its relative rank, with 60 votes, appears from the fact that 24 States had less than ten votes.

One word before leaving this subject: Let no narrow partisanship misinterpret this analysis of relations as disloyalty. Far from it; for I know that discord breeds decay, since it betrays the loss of balance in the organism. Reconstruction need not be revolution, but simply the harmonious adaptation to the natural laws of evolution.

The subjects considered at Denver were too all-embracing for a thorough setting forth of anything; but the discussion of club methods and administration was interesting and helpful. Is it a conference of limitations, that several of the chief speakers were heard at Louisville? Is it significant that the majority were not club women? Does the finest culture still dwell outside? Three sessions a day wearied the flesh and fagged the brain. Papers, that only the first rows could hear, were an irritation, and chairmen of sessions presiding with a weak voice were unpardonable. There is sore need of voice development, the ability to stand well, and the saving grace of a beautiful enunciation.

Most reluctantly do I confess that there was less unity of feeling than at Louisville, and the sectional spirit was apparent. Let us beware lest there creep in a tendency to finesse, and the virus of political methods, remembering that to women are intrusted the moral standards of the nation.

The charge of sciolism made against the Biennial and the clubs is not quite true; we are superficial, but we know it, we confess it, we deplore it. Heaven forgive the woman who thinks she can write papers on twenty different subjects! Versatility may please, but concentration is the price of wisdom. Josh Billings was right in saying, "It is better not do so much than to do so much you can't accomplish." Let the standard be so high that only experts and specialists can reach it.

The Biennial was a living witness to the democracy of club organization, the altruistic spirit, the protest against the materialism and commercialism of the times, and withal, the honest intention (not fully achieved) of standing like the university for the highest thinking, and like the church for right living. The woman's club, groping onward, may reach out willing hands and say, like Paracelsus, "I shall attain!"

But there are dangers. It is a psychological fact that mobs are irresponsible, because the crowd absorbs the individual will power. Over-organization may swamp individual development, and the great problem is the proper adjustment. Safety lies in "naught overplus."

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason has ably shown in the Century Magazine that the American woman's club is the 19th century child of the 18th century French salon. Both represent "a mania for knowledge, a change of ideals, a radical revolution in social life, and an unprecedented increase in the authority of women." She also asserts that over-doing destroyed the French salon and threatens the woman's club. They tried to know something of everything and to clutch at the immense sweep of human knowledge. And in this "passion for intelligence and passion for multitudes," alas! life lost its equilibrium.

She points to the club, "not as a conservator of social traditions, or the creator of social standards, or a tribunal of criticism, but as a literary and political training school, a maker of

citizens with a broader outlook into the world of affairs, a powerful engine of moral force." She finds "its greatest direct value in this moral force, which is the outgrowth of centuries of sternly moral heritage, and * * * * * runs through all the avenues of life." Ah! here she differentiates the vital variance between the French salon and the woman's club—one lacked what the other has, moral earnestness.

I believe there has germinated within the clubs a passion for humanity; witness the swift response in Massachusetts to help on the Consumers' League.

If the literary quality at Denver was no advance on Louisville, there were indications of a widening and deepening of interests. The reports showed a tendency to combine with other forces. For instance, with school boards and collegiate alumnae for education; with town or State for promoting libraries; preserving historic spots; establishing parks or beautifying streets and highways; and with health boards for improved sanitation. Another gratifying feature was the presence of a few experts, especially in industrial affairs.

But a most significant fact was the sociological tendency. After that impressive evening address by Jane Addams of Hull House, on "The Spiritual Significance of the Labor Question," could any woman of leisure ever again ignore her responsibility to the toilers of the world?

My heart rejoiced at the session devoted to phases of economic experience as seen in the working-women's clubs, given chiefly by their own members. What is your club doing to understand the needs and co-operate in opportunities for the thousands of wage-earning women in Massachusetts?

Pregnant with meaning was the meeting conducted by Clare de Graffenried, on "The Industrial Problem as It Affects Women and Children, the Sweating System and Labor Legislation." Her long experience in the Government Labor Bureau and a philosophic interpretation of statistics make her an authority. On the last evening she presented resolutions, which if carried out, will mean valuable research by the women's clubs.

The first resolution asked for club influence throughout the United States to urge the government to establish the postal savings banks for the benefit of small wage-earners. Here appears the value for concerted action of a national Federation embracing all the States. But large bodies move slowly, governments especially, and meanwhile, what? I would beg your clubs to fill the gap. Will you not open branches of the Massachusetts Stamp Savings Society in your respective communities? It involves no expenditure except a little devoted service and it would give "the thrift movement," the impulse needed in our States. May I add the personal word that this work is very dear to my heart.

These resolutions also included: limited factory employment for girls under 14, and boys under 16 in mines; compulsory education for children until fourteen years old; good school laws, well enforced; the eight-hour workday for women and children; and uniform labor laws throughout the United States.

These needs were focussed by begging the General Federation to request each club and State organization to appoint local committees to investigate the labor conditions of women and children in its own community or State, and these in turn to report to a standing committee of the General, who should receive and collate the information collected.

As yet, the General Federation has issued no circular crystallizing these resolutions into a working plan. Massachusetts has long been recognized as a commonwealth especially advanced in its labor laws and their enforcement, and our State Federation already has a standing committee on industrial affairs. When the plans come to you, appealing to each Massachusetts club to begin systematic work, will you not co-operate

cordially? Goethe's great command was, "Do the thing that lies nearest thee," and the Stamp Savings Society is already at hand.

One last word: The New Jersey president said that the State Federations can do without the General, but the General cannot do without the States. This is a mistake. Each needs the other. Even to carry on the work just outlined, there must be the single club, the State Federations and the General Federation, as parts of a progressive whole.

A VOICE FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Amy P. Sewall Stacy, President Washington State Federation Women's Clubs, Tacoma, Wash.

The Denver Biennial was my first. While the unfortunate effect of the high altitude forced me to voiceless participation in its privileges, it left to me the leisure of silent observation. The President's Corner affords me opportunity to write some of the things I saw.

First, the flash light of those three-minute reports, given Tuesday afternoon in the Brown Palace Ordinary, clearly revealed to me the ability and intelligence of my sister state presidents. Evidently the work of the various Federations is directed by forceful, competent leaders. How the President of our General Federation must feel herself steadily upheld by this power behind the throne!

But once in the Broadway Theatre a change was apparent. These same state presidents became privates in the ranks, divested of power even to call a meeting of their home constituency. They were not even permitted the pleasant privilege of sitting at the head of their respective delegations. The State Chairmen had precedence. Personally, having just recovered from a long illness, it was a relief to shift all responsibility upon the Washington chairman. But the principle behind that possibility is wrong. No one so thoroughly and intelligently represents the clubs of her state as the president of its Federation; and no one should be allowed to stand in more intimate relations with the G. F. W. C. If "the president of each federated club shall be a vice-president of the General Federation"—see Constitution, Art. I, Sect. 2,—how befitting that the presidents of State Federations hold the same office, and thereby form a part of the inner circle about the honored president of all our clubs and Federations! Before another Biennial my own presidency will expire, so I speak simply in behalf of my successors and sisters in office. I am no prophet; but unless the band between General and State Federations is strengthened by a careful readjustment of their mutual relations, I fear the disintegration of the larger body. If, as has just happened in my own state, the corresponding secretary of the State Federation might be appointed chairman of correspondence for G. F. W. C., would not the work be as well done, and the results tend to unity of interest?

Where, upon the general Biennial program, was any opportunity given the presidents to report state work? A few of them filled most creditable assigned parts, but the majority, if heard at all, spoke simply and briefly upon general topics under discussion. The General Federation was at first formed of individual clubs; has it learned yet to reckon quite wisely with its newer constituency, the State Federations? And why should individual clubs hold membership in G. F. W. C. at all, except through their State Federations?

It was pleasant to look into the faces and hear the voices of our leaders—heretofore only imagined persons. However wearied and perplexed our president may have become during her long hours in the chair, which one of us detected in her any

lack of patience or courtesy? Evidences of faithful work on the part of all officers were clear to the most careless observer; and as to the plans for our comfort and pleasure made by those wonderful Denver women, one word alone characterizes them,—perfect.

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STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

WHAT THE FEDERATION STANDS FOR.

The State Federation is beyond doubt the perfected organization of this great club movement of the nineteenth century and stands for all that the schools of the past gave to the people of the Middle ages, when oppressed and degraded by the dogmas of ignorance and clerical injustice too long imposed upon a long suffering people; then, as now, the operation of revolutionary forces brought to light a prophet brave enough to present methods out of which came a more perfect philosophy, followed by a period of activity, characterized by a more healthy, intellectual growth of society. The founders of this club movement stand to the women of the world in the light of these teachers of the past, and history will say of them that they unfurled to the world a banner whereon was written "Eternal progress." The future history of State Federations will have for us a two-fold interest: In the first place, it will preserve a history of the growth and progress of women in all directions, more perfectly than any that shall be written elsewhere, and in this history will be strongly outlined a wonderful drama—the unfolding of whose plot shall read as a fairy tale at the close of the twentieth century, when it is shown from what simple beginnings have grown these Federations, in which have been developed the strong, brainy women who shall be the stars to grace the stage at that period of the world's progress. In the second place, it will be of great practical good to the world, in that it will be seen by following this wonderful development of woman that the possibilities of the future are without limit for her, and this fact alone will give that encouragement so much needed to arouse women to push on to the ultimate realization of their hopes.—Rebecca A. Lowe.

MAINE.

On many accounts the seventh annual meeting of the Maine Federation was a memorable one. By invitation of the Saturday Club the meeting was held in the college town of Brunswick. The reception was in the college Memorial Hall, the club meetings in the Congregational Church, but a step from the "Whispering Pines." The arrangements for the meeting, reception and entertainment of the guests were complete; the minutest detail was not neglected or overlooked. At once you felt that Brunswick was yours, for once the college halls were open to women, where, by invitation of the faculty, she might wander at her sweet will for two or three days.

This was the last meeting over which Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs (Mrs. Frank H. Briggs) of Auburn would preside as president. Seldom does a retiring officer have such universal love and respect as has Mrs. Briggs, as after two years of most judicial administration, she retires from the office by reason of the limitation.

The program for the Federation has appeared in detail in *The Club Woman*. It would therefore be the pleasure of your representative at the Federation to dwell upon what seemed to her the most important points without repeating the program.

Brunswick is undoubtedly a city of receptions, and still that at Memorial Hall on the evening of September 28th, when Mrs. Byron Stevens, president of the Brunswick Saturday Club; Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs, president Maine Federation; Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, president George Washington Memorial Association; Miss Colcleugh, newspaper woman of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Florence C. Porter, vice-president Maine Federation; Mrs. B. F. Eaton, treasurer; Miss Nellie E. Marston and Mrs. Fred White, secretaries, and Mrs. F. C. Robinson, vice-president Saturday Club, received the guests, was pronounced the finest

reception Brunswick had enjoyed. These receptions are conceded to be one of the pleasant features of the meetings, for it is here old friendships are renewed, new acquaintances made. The hall where this reception was held and the music by the college orchestra were particularly inspiring.

At 9 o'clock a. m. on Thursday morning the business sessions of the Federation began, the program being enlivened by musical selections from able talent. The invocation was by Prof. Chapman of Bowdoin College. The address of welcome by Mrs. Byron Stevens was one of the best that could have been delivered. Mrs. Stevens not only welcomed the Federation in most pleasing language, but in manner, in spirit, the welcome went forth, for Mrs. Stevens emphasized the fact that her club rejoiced at this opportunity to show the "club spirit," which Mrs. Stevens defined as the spirit of sisterhood. "The Saturday Club believes the Maine Federation is helping to a citizenship of greater intelligence, greater honor, greater virtue and broader outlook."

The response and address by the president, Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs, was characteristic of the woman, abounding in common-sense: "My idea of the legitimate work of the club movement is to broaden and develop woman in order that she may more intelligently and efficiently direct the affairs of her home, and lend a proper educational and refining influence in the community in which she lives." "Clubs are stimulating the intellectual life of the church, the educational life of the schools, infusing the human element everywhere." Mrs. Briggs also urged that the clubs in arranging their year's program give large space to household economics. "Let us learn the importance of the home in the progress and development of the race." Mrs. Briggs also urged that child study come before all other study. "If need be, neglect the study of Egypt, of kings of England, even of Shakespeare, but do not neglect the child." "Gather together women—mothers—interested in this all-important study of child nature." The various reports were given, and the morning session closed with brief reports of different clubs. These reports must receive more than a passing notice from me. Never were they so brief and still to the point as at the present meeting of the Federation. The women also spoke more distinctly. The clubs report in some form,—so that the whole Federation may, to some extent, know that the clubs that make up the Federation are doing an important part of the annual meeting. Thursday afternoon came the educational hour, conducted by Miss Mary S. Snow, supervisor of Bangor public schools. Miss Snow gave a report showing that better work had been done by the Federation this year in this department than last. Miss Snow brings life, new ideas in her reports, and is a great favorite in the Maine Federation. Miss Adelaide V. Finch, principal training school in Lewiston, gave a most excellent paper on "The Moral Factor in Education." Miss Sawtelle, the new dean of Colby University, was introduced. Miss Lucia Connor spoke for the traveling libraries.

Thursday evening's meeting was of great interest. The musical program opened with an organ solo by Mr. Arthur Hyde and was grand. The address by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, president George Washington Memorial Association, on "Club Women and Their Relation to Sociology," was freighted with wisdom.

The poem of the occasion by Mrs. J. A. Clark was the hit of the Federation, and we hope it will appear in a later issue of *The Club Woman* in full. Mrs. Briggs then referred to the pleasure the Maine Federation had last year in listening to an address by Mrs. May Alden Ward, and said that Mrs. Ward was the wife of an able gentleman who would then address the Federation and guests, and introduced Prof. Wm. G. Ward of Cambridge. The address by Prof. Ward was one of the best

features of the program. While it has been the custom to have the addresses by club women of some state who have won distinction, it was a happy change to introduce Prof. Ward, who spoke with much feeling and knowledge upon his subject and gave to women's clubs their proper encouragement.

The closing session of this gathering of the Maine Federation was the transaction of the usual amount of business, which, with Mrs. Briggs in the chair, went off with promptness and dispatch.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. Florence C. Porter, Caribou, president; Miss Lucia Connor, Fairfield, vice-president; Mrs. C. P. Grimes, Caribou, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Bangor, recording secretary; Mrs. A. E. Herrick, Bethel, treasurer. Educational committee, Miss Mary A. Sawtelle, Waterville, chairman; members educational committee, Mrs. Pepper, Waterville; Miss Bertha L. Soule, Bath; Mrs. H. M. Estabrooke, Orono; Miss Martha W. Fairfield, Saco; bureau of reciprocity, Mrs. W. H. Newell, Lewiston. After the singing of "America," the seventh annual gathering of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs closed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

There was a pouring rainstorm in New Bedford, October 19, but that did not deter Massachusetts club women from going in two special carloads (and some over) to celebrate the first meeting of the year, and discuss "Sensational Journalism."

Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast, president of the New Bedford Woman's Club, which acted as hostess for the day, gracefully greeted the delegates, and response to the greeting was made by Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the State Federation. During her response Miss Rowe informed the delegates that the annual session of the Illinois State Federation was being held in Chicago, and on motion of Mrs. Blodgett, the treasurer, it was voted to telegraph a greeting to the Illinois Federation.

Miss Rowe then read an admirable paper, "The Significance of the Fourth Biennial," which appears in full in the "President's Corner" of this issue.

Miss Rowe was followed by the chairman of the day, Mrs. Eva J. Winn, who introduced the subject for the day, "Sensational Journalism." Mrs. Winn deprecated the bad effect of sensational journalism and expressed the hope that all women's clubs would use their influence against it.

She was followed by Signora Dario Papa of Milan, widow of the former editor of *Italia del Popolo*, an Italian republican newspaper. Her subject was "The Effect of Suppressed Journalism on Italy." "All Italian papers," she said, "are subject to the will of the press censor, who effectually gags the journalist's mouth every time he opens it to say something which is worth while." Signora Papa bitterly lamented the political imprisonment which is a part of the system of Italian newspaper suppression, and said the most violent sensationalism of American newspapers is preferable to the censorship which prevails there.

At the afternoon session papers were read by Miss Helen M. Winslow, editor of *The Club Woman*, Attorney General Knowlton and Mr. Stephen O'Meara, editor-in-chief of the *Boston Journal*. Miss Winslow's paper on the "Relation of Club Women to Journalism" was practically the same as that read at the Denver Biennial, and will be given before several clubs the coming season. Attorney General Knowlton gave an admirable address defining the difference between the enterprising, modern, well-conducted and clean newspapers of to-day and the sensational ones of the "yellow" variety reeking with scandals and crimes. Mr. O'Meara, who has had an experience covering

twenty-six years on the *Boston Journal* in all capacities from reporter up to the highest position, gave an excellent description of the workings of the modern newspaper, what it costs, how news is obtained from all parts of the world, and other details. He declared that all newspapers are sensational in so much as "news" is always the abnormal thing instead of the regular; and he believes in "sensationalism" as used in that sense. He advised club women, however, to see that their boys have the best all-around newspapers to read, and since they must be supplied with baseball news and athletics, to see that they are provided with clean journals that have these news, rather than have them resort to the undesirable ones on the sly. His talk was most interesting, and later the questions that were asked brought out many facts and opinions from him that were stimulating and helpful. The subject aroused so much interest, indeed, that the discussion lasted even after the meeting broke up, and all the way to Boston on the train.

The next meeting will be held early in December, in Boston or vicinity, when it is expected that Mrs. Lowe, president of the General Federation, will be present.

COLORADO.

Some months ago the word went forth to the clubs of Colorado that the fourth annual convention of its State Federation would be held in Greeley, October 11 and 12, with a meeting of the Board of Directors October 10. For several weeks prior to these dates the Executive Board was busy sending out programs and letters of information to delegates. Just how long it took the club women of Greeley to make their arrangements nobody outside that town will ever know, but certain it is that perfection in every detail cannot be attained by hasty work, and that the Local Board, with Mrs. J. S. Gale at the head, performed its part with a thoroughness which left nothing to be desired will be testified to by every delegate present. Greeley was thought to be a small place; it is now known to be large, large in its hospitality, in the heartiness of its welcome, in the ability, talent and culture of its people, in short quite the largest place of its size in the country.

Delegates arrived by every train Monday, October 10, so a large audience was assembled in the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday morning, October 11, when, at 9.45, the gavel fell calling to order the fourth annual convention of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. R. J. Hunter invoked a blessing upon the assembly and Dr. Z. X. Snyder, president of the State Normal School, delivered an address of welcome, which left no doubt, had any existed, as to the cordial reception of the Federation. Without an attempt at flattery Dr. Snyder commended the club women of Colorado for good results already accomplished by them in developing home and social life in educational work, saying it was owing to woman's influence that schools had been lifted from the narrow rut of the three R's to the broad avenue of the three L's, "Life, Language and Literature."

The response was given by Mrs. W. H. Kistler of Denver, whom many will remember as the efficient chairman of the credentials committee of the Biennial. Mrs. Kistler is always bright and witty, and her speech of this session was in her happiest vein. Mrs. J. F. Racho made the report of the credentials committee.

Mrs. M. D. Thatcher gave her report for the year and farewell address. She spoke of the many opportunities which had come to Colorado club women during the past year, the various conventions of state associations held in connection with our Federation, and then the crowning event of all, the Fourth Bi-

ennial. The growth and work of the State Federation were touched upon, and the explanation given that the subject for this meeting, "Industrial America," was meant to suggest to individual clubs subjects for investigation, and it was by no means thought that justice could be done to so comprehensive a subject in the time of this or many similar conventions. With the gracious word of appreciation which Mrs. Thatcher knows so well how to bestow to each officer associated with her during the past two years, the second president of this Federation closed her address with the appropriate quotation:

"It is the secret sympathy,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart and mind to mind
In body and in soul can bind."

It was with regret for her great sorrow that the Federation missed the genial presence of Mrs. C. A. Eldredge of Colorado Springs, who has been the recording secretary since its organization. Her report, an accurate record of all directors' meetings and of the last annual, was read by Mrs. C. C. Richardson, the corresponding secretary, who followed with her annual report of letters written and received and other necessary statistics.

The treasurer, Mrs. Sheetz, showed the financial standing of the organization to be excellent, and the auditor, Mrs. Belser, stated that accuracy and neatness were characteristics of the treasurer's books.

Mrs. J. S. Gale read Mrs. Ashley's report as state chairman of correspondence with the G. F. W. C., showing a membership of 75 Colorado clubs in the General Federation. It was of course a great grief to Mrs. Ashley to miss "the great Biennial," but it could hardly have been more regretted by her than by her host of friends.

Twenty-five clubs have been admitted to the State Federation since last October, and two-minute reports were listened to from several of them before adjournment was taken to the W. T. K. club rooms, where a complimentary luncheon was served. Tables most attractively decorated with flowers in the Federation colors, lavender and white, were laden with good things, and very promptly did the hostesses dispense choice dainties to the guests who were ready to do justice to them.

The afternoon session was given over to the following reports, which proved of general interest:

Report of Educational Committee, chairman, Mrs. J. R. Hanna, Denver; report of Committee on School Legislation, chairman, Mrs. J. M. Conine, Denver; report of Committee on George Washington National University, chairman, Mrs. G. L. Scott; report of Committee on Preservation of the Cliff Dwellings, chairman, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs; report of News Correspondent, Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Pueblo; reports of Federation Delegates to the Biennial, Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo; Mrs. B. F. Stickley, Leadville; Mrs. A. H. DeFrance, Golden; Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Trinidad.

The evening session was well attended and an evening's entertainment furnished which was of rare excellence. A musical program, provided by the best talent of Denver, Pueblo and Greeley, was one of the most agreeable features of the convention. Mrs. Burke Turrell of Longmont was the essayist of the occasion, with the subject "Industrial America." The paper was not only well prepared, it was well rendered, for not once did Mrs. Turrell refer to her manuscript, and not once did she hesitate for a word—in clear tones she delivered extemporaneously an essay requiring twenty minutes to give.

Wednesday morning's session was held in the chapel of the State Normal School. The first business was the report of the nominating committee and the election of officers, which result-

ed as follows: President, Mrs. James H. Baker, Boulder; vice-president, Mrs. Guilford S. Wood, Denver; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Pueblo; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Wise, Boulder; treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Harper, Durango; auditor, Mrs. B. F. Stickley, Leadville.

Adjourning at 11.30 o'clock the delegates paid a visit to the State Normal School, which was of interest to all.

The afternoon session opened promptly at 1.30. The following five-minute papers, suggested by Mrs. Turrell's paper of the previous evening, were then listened to: "Mexican Industries," City Federation, Durango; "Mining Interests of the United States," Woman's Club, Ouray; "Railroad Traffic," Woman's Improvement Club, Loveland; "Our Agriculture," Tuesday Evening Club, Salida; "Textile Fabrics," Woman's Club, Pueblo; "Industrial Art," Reviewers' Club, Denver. Two-minute speeches on these or kindred subjects by those desiring to speak. Musical numbers were interspersed.

Mrs. Thatcher then asked the newly elected officers to come to the platform. Mrs. Baker received the gavel and accepted the honor shown in a few well chosen words, when the Federation adjourned to October, 1899.

Mrs. C. C. Richardson, Corresponding Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

The fourth annual meeting of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the First Congregational church in Manistee on October 26 and 27, with a preliminary meeting on the evening of October 25. The program at the latter included an address of welcome by Mrs. A. M. Brodie; response and address by the president, Mrs. Anna A. Palmer; music, ladies quartette, and an address, "Relation of Women's Clubs to the Schools and to the Physical, Mental, Artistic, and Moral Progress of the Children of the State," Mrs. Jacob E. Reighard, Ann Arbor.

Wednesday morning was given up to business. The afternoon program begun with music. Next came a paper, "Rudyard Kipling," Miss Helen V. Cochrane of Akeley Institute, Grand Haven; address, "Study of Child-Nature," Mrs. Flora Beadle Renkes, Hastings; discussion, led by Mrs. Emma J. Goodyear, Hastings; vocal solo, Marguerite Dunlap; address, "An Open Door," Mrs. Byron M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids; discussion, led by Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Librarian. Mrs. Rebecca A. Lowe gave an address Wednesday evening and Mrs. Martha E. Root of Bay City spoke on "Forestry." Thursday morning more business and election of officers; in the afternoon the program was: Address, "Ethics of Club Life," Mrs. Frances S. Mosher, Hillsdale; discussion, led by Miss Clara A. Avery, Detroit; address, "Our Newspapers," Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, Traverse City; discussion, led by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte. A reception in the evening closed the annual convention.

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tar powder.

THE NEW ERA COOKING-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

By Harriet A. Higbee, Supt., Worcester, Mass.

(Wheat—Continued.)

Now it may be truly said that there is a perfect standard food for man. Its great value will be better appreciated when it is comprehended that it overcomes the uncertainty in selecting a well balanced food—a food that contains all the properties in the correct proportions to nourish properly all of the elements of the body. For this food is already selected. It is already properly cooked. It is ready to serve. It is combinable with all other naturally organized and proper food products, and is available to replace fine flour, or dishes made from fine flour. Served as a breakfast cereal it is unlike other cereal products in this great essential:—it suggests, if not compels, mastication. It cannot be prepared, as so many cereals are, as to make it impossible for the system to appropriate its virtues. For instance, cracked wheat, oatmeal and other cereals are usually cooked into a soft mush or porridge; and when this already salvy and pliable substance is lubricated with milk or cream it readily slips through the teeth without mastication and mixing with the saliva, and thus reaches the stomach unprepared for the further processes of digestion; and the friction incident to this palpable error finds expression in fermentation and gases in the stomach, and the long train of ills that physicians call dyspepsia, indigestion, etc., etc. Here we have an example of an attempt to use the energy stored in the wheat without the knowledge of how to control or utilize this energy. It operates like momentum without control, and is therefore destructive. Eating thus ignorantly is fatal. Goethe said: "Nothing is more terrible than active ignorance." In the days when the Indians made the wheat cakes as described above, poor teeth were unknown and the innumerable physical ills of the present unheard of. And yet for every ill there is a cause. How poor, deluded man does suffer.

For a long period fine flour bread was his staff of life. It did not support him and his commiseration was augmented by other and endless dishes made from this so-called food product—white flour and other disorganized food articles. Food that will properly nourish the body and contribute to healthful conditions must be pure; that is to say that food must be made from edible products, which in the process of growth are properly organized and have not been made in man's laboratory of parts of one or more food products, in his attempts to improve on nature and nature's chemistry.

A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. Neither can a human structure grow to natural, normal proportions except it be constructed harmoniously; each part of the human machinery must do its own work. But it cannot do it unless it is given the material that supplies the power to operate in such shape that it can utilize it.

The history of all ages and all countries proves that strong womanly women, and strong, courageous, manly men, were best developed during the early periods in the development of the countries when naturally organized food was the diet of the people generally; and that with the progress of time and a supposedly superior dietary came the weaknesses and ills which are so prevalent today.

The following recipes are taken from the "Vital Question," a cook book that will be sent free to any address received by the above school.

151 Shredded Wheat Biscuit Toast.—Split the biscuit lengthwise into halves; toast to nice brown in oven, taking care that they do not burn, or toast over coals. With a knife first dipped

in hot water lay thin slices of butter on the toast, and serve at once.

152 Chicken Fricassee with Shredded Wheat Biscuit Toast.—Clean, singe, and cut the chicken into pieces for serving. Cover with boiling water; add 1 teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon white pepper. Cook slowly till tender (about 1 hour), reducing the water to 1 pint. Take the chicken from the water, remove the large bones, put the chicken where it will keep warm. Add to the pint of stock $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cream. Blend together in saucepan, 3 tablespoons butter and 5 tablespoons entire wheat flour; turn on to it the hot stock and cream, stirring till thick and smooth. Season to taste with celery salt and white pepper. Place the chicken in the sauce and keep hot while you prepare 5 shredded wheat biscuit as directed in recipe No. 151. When heated, place biscuit on warm platter, and arrange the chicken neatly on the biscuit. Turn the sauce over all and serve at once.

160 Creamed Eggs on Shredded Wheat Biscuit Toast.—Four eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thin cream, 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons grated old English cheese, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika. Split and toast the biscuit. Break the eggs separately in a saucer. Melt the butter in the blazer, then add the cream. When the eggs are nearly cooked, sprinkle over them the grated cheese and season with the salt and paprika. Place the eggs on the toasted halves of biscuit, turn the cream over them and serve.

222 Oyster Salad.—One quart oysters, 1 head lettuce, French dressing No. 2, mayonnaise. Wash the lettuce, shake dry and put to crisp, tied in a cheese cloth hung in the refrigerator; when crisp arrange in individual serves on a platter, set back in refrigerator. Then plump the oysters in their own liquor, drain and cool, turn over them the French dressing. Let them set 5 minutes, then arrange nicely in the lettuce leaves and dress with the mayonnaise.

227 Spinach Salad.—One peck spinach, 1 head lettuce, 2 hard boiled eggs, French dressing, mayonnaise. Wash and pick over the spinach until free from grit; put to cook with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water and cook until tender. Drain and chop very fine, add the chopped white of one egg and the French dressing made as follows: 2 tablespoons lucca oil, 4 tablespoons vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon white pepper. Mix the oil, salt and pepper together, add the vinegar slowly. When blended, mix with the chopped spinach. Cut the other egg into thin slices. Place the slices in the bottom of a small charlotte russe mould and fill with the prepared spinach, or mould in individual moulds with a slice of egg in the bottom of each. Set in cold place to get thoroughly cold. Wash and crisp the lettuce. Arrange as garnish to turn salad onto. Dress salad with mayonnaise and serve with shredded wheat biscuit toast.

249 Shredded Wheat Biscuit Apple Sandwich.—Six tart apples, $\frac{3}{4}$ box Plymouth Rock gelatine (pink), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 3 pints cold water, 3 shredded wheat biscuit. Put the gelatine to soak in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water. Pare, quarter and core the apples. Put the skins and cores into a saucepan with 1 quart of the water and cook 20 minutes after they begin to cook. Put quarters of apple in sauce pan with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the water and cook, covered, until tender, then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and set in cool place until cold. When the apple parings have cooked twenty minutes, strain the boiling water from them onto the gelatine. Stir until dissolved and add 1 cup of sugar. Split the biscuit lengthwise into halves and remove some of the inside shreds, place a layer of the stewed apples between the halves. Into a long narrow pan that has been chilled in the cold water, turn the dissolved gelatine to the depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, set in ice water until it hardens, then place the biscuit in a row on the hardened gelatine, top side down and turn around them the remaining dissolved gelatine; set away to harden. Serve with cream.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

VERMONT.

The Vermont State Federation held its third annual meeting Wednesday and Thursday, October 5 and 6, in the Unitarian Church at Brattleboro. The exercises were opened Wednesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Sarah E. Temple, in the chair.

After a few opening words of welcome and of prayer by Mrs. Temple, the state secretary, Mrs. Blodgett of Lyndonville, read the minutes of the previous meeting. This was followed by a roll call of the clubs, showing a representation from 13 of the 14 federated clubs of Vermont, besides members from several clubs outside of the state.

Mrs. Temple made a short address, in which she congratulated the Federation on having their state meeting at "this most glorious time of the whole year in all this Northland, the time of the falling of the leaves. She outlined some needs of the state which might be helped by the woman's clubs; explained the duties of the Federation directors; urged the necessity of taking some good woman's club periodical and spoke farewell words in view of her near departure from the state.

At this point a congratulatory telegram was read from Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., president of the General Federation.

The address of welcome was given by Miss S. E. Clark of West Brattleboro, president of the Brattleboro Woman's Club, who said in part:

"The women of today have learned not to mind outside elements when they had a duty to perform. When we first invited the Federation, we were almost frightened at our temerity; our club was then but an infant, now it had grown to be a lusty child. We welcome the ladies to our historic town of Brattleboro. We are citizens of no mean city. Witness our painters, Wm. M. Hunt, R. G. Hardie; our architect, Richard M. Hunt; our sculptor, Larkin G. Mead; our representatives in the literary world, Mary Wilkins and many others. Did we think of sweet singers, none could exceed our beloved Mary Howe Lavin and Harriet Brator Pratt."

Mrs. Braley of Barre, who was to respond to this address, being absent, her response was read by Mrs. Morse of the same town. At this point a pleasant surprise was given to the Federation. Mrs. Temple called Mrs. C. B. Lamson to the platform, who in a few well-chosen words presented to the Federation a gavel.

Three kinds of historic wood appear in the head of the gavel. The centre is of white pine from Fort Dummer. On one side of the head is a piece of apple tree wood from the stump of an old tree which grew in the fort, while on the other side is a piece of oak wood from the Westminster court house. The first Vermont blood of the Revolution was shed at Westminster court house, and the man who shed it was an ancestor of Mrs. Lamson, who gave the gavel.

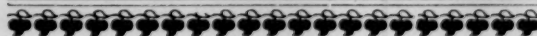
On behalf of the Federation Mrs. Temple responded with thanks for this gift, and on motion of one of the delegates thanks were also expressed by a rising vote. The treasurer's report followed.

Miss Clark, as president of the Brattleboro Woman's Club, gave a reception that evening at her home, which was a delightful affair, and attended by many guests. There was a fine musical program and choice refreshments were served.

The Federation resumed its work Thursday morning with a roll call of clubs to ascertain its total membership. This was found to be 937, or nearly 1000 women belonging to the 15 clubs already included in the Vermont Federation.

After some time spent in revising the constitution, a reci-

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procuity bureau was decided upon. Mrs. Jackson of Barre was put in charge of this bureau. Under the head of press reports it was noted that many women in their homes are watching with interest the work of the various clubs of their own and other towns, and the importance of full reports in local papers was strongly urged. On report of committee the Federation adopted as its motto, "The union of all for the good of all."

The afternoon session opened with an organ voluntary. The general subject of the session being education, the report of the educational committee was taken up first. After reports from Miss Gowing and Mrs. E. L. Wells of Lyndonville, Miss Bartlett of St. Johnsbury, who gave a paper on "Library Extension," prefaced it by advocating the observance of a "Bird Day." Her paper was a plea and plan for the aid of the clubs in establishing libraries in every town in the state.

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the Massachusetts Federation, gave an interesting account of the work of that Federation. Mrs. Temple followed with an address of welcome to the Daughters of Vermont, the club from Boston which has joined the Vermont Federation.

Mrs. Whitaker gave a report on State Institutions, especially in regard to having women appointed on the State Board of Charities. She had received very favorable response to her work in this direction. Gov. Grout had promised to call attention to it in his closing message, and she hoped the bill would become a law this fall. The election of officers followed.

At the evening session, which opened with music and the singing of Kipling's Recessional, Miss Rowe brought formal greetings from Massachusetts and expressed her pleasure at being a guest of the Vermont Federation. She was followed by Miss Anna Thompson, professor of history in Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass., who spoke on the "Method of History Study," treating the subject from the standpoint of Hegel's philosophy. The lecture was practically the same as given before the Massachusetts Federation in April and outlined in the May Club Woman.

The evening session closed with music, after which Mrs. Temple declared the convention of 1898 adjourned, and most of the audience adjourned to the Brooks House, where an informal and very delightful reception to the guests of honor was held until 11 o'clock.

The new officers of the Vermont Federation are: President, Mrs. J. B. Needham, Rutland; vice-president, Miss Harriet S. Welling, North Bennington; recording secretary, Mrs. P. F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. W. Ward, Rutland; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. DeWitt, Brattleboro. The place of meeting for the next year was left with the executive board

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Federation met October 11, 12 and 13, in Omaha, and was one of the most interesting conventions of the season. Tuesday's program included the address of welcome by Mrs. A. N. Ferguson, vice-president of the Omaha Woman's Club; response, Mrs. Sarah Brindley, president Columbus Woman's Club; reports of officers and two-minute reports of clubs.

Tuesday, 2.30 P. M., recommended work: Town and village improvement, Mrs. Nellie Richardson, Lincoln; art, Mrs. Ida L. Snyder, Plattsmouth; rest rooms, Mrs. Helen Harrison, York; university extension, Mrs. H. H. Wilson, Lincoln; district Federation, Mrs. Apperson, Tecumseh; reports of committees and election of officers.

Tuesday evening there was an address by Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga., president General Federation of Women's Clubs, introduction of officers of the General Federation of

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34-36 BEDFORD ST., BOSTON.

Women's Clubs, and annual address by Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough, Plattsmouth, the retiring president.

Wednesday morning there was an address by Mrs. Frances M. Ford on Traveling Libraries, with Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis in the chair. Mrs. E. B. Buchwalter of Springfield, Ohio, led in the discussion. There was also an address, Rest Rooms in Market Towns, by Mrs. A. E. Giddings, Anoka, Minn. Discussion.

Wednesday, 3.30 P. M., at the Auditorium, Exposition grounds, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president General Federation Women's Clubs, presided. There was an organ solo by Mr. Thomas J. Kelley, director of music, Trans-Mississippi Exposition; greetings from His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States, and an address, The Unlimited Club, by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Denver, Col., vice-president General Federation.

Thursday morning Mrs. Laura B. Scammon, Kansas City, Mo., president Missouri Federation, was chairman. The program included an address, The Bible as Literature, Miss Helen M. Cole, Denver, Col.; address, Philanthropy and Charities, Miss Julia Lathrop, Hull House, Chicago, Ill; paper, Evolution in the American Home, Miss Bertha Rockwell, Junction City, Kan. Thursday afternoon there was an address on Club Life in California by Mrs. Willis L. Moore, Santa Barbara, Cal., and one on Pioneer Club Life by Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Thursday evening there was a fine reception.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Mrs. Langworthy of Seward; vice-president, Mrs. Apperson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. McKillip of Seward; secretary, Mrs. Sackett of Weeping Water; treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Doane of Crete; auditor, Mrs. Fuller; librarian, Mrs. Lambertson of Lincoln.

IOWA.

The executive board of the Iowa Federation met in Cedar Rapids, September 14, 15 and 16, and were entertained by the president, Mrs. G. F. Van Vechten. The members of the board are:

Mrs. James E. Blythe of Mason City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jessie Waite of Burlington, recording secretary; Mrs. Mabel V. Dixon Hutchinson of Ottumwa, treasurer; Mrs. H. M. Hawley of Manchester, auditor. During their visit Mrs. Van Vechten gave a luncheon for these ladies and the members of the Magazine Club were invited to meet them. The guests were seated at a long table in the dining room and a round table in the parlor adjoining. The centerpieces were tall clusters of white roses and white asters and the favors were red roses. The name cards were decorated with the badge of the State Federation, done in blue and silver, and a blue print of the beautiful home of the hostess, and were tied with blue ribbons.

The Woman's Club also gave a reception in honor of the visiting club women. The club colors, gold and white, were in evidence in the floral decorations, the gold predominating. Great branches of golden rod and bunches of nasturtiums were in every available place, and the effect was charming. Mrs. N. O. Lawton, president of the Woman's Club, received, and was assisted in introducing the guests of honor by Mrs. G. F. Van Vechten, president of the Iowa Federation, and Mrs. Charles H. Cogswell, member of the Reciprocity Committee. The reception not only afforded the opportunity of meeting the distinguished visitors, but partook of the nature of a reunion of the local club women. There was also a drive to the Country Club during the week, where Mrs. U. C. Blake gave a reception and a supper of several courses, with post-prandial exercises.

We are glad to say a word for the "Bliss Charcoal Stove or Broiler" advertised in another column. Everybody knows that a charcoal fire is superior to all other means of broiling, imparting a delicate flavor to meats and fish, and preserving their rich juices; and as "The Bliss" can be used summer or winter, whether there is a fire in the range or not, it is one of the greatest conveniences possible in the kitchen. The delicate flavor of all meats and fish broiled over "The Bliss" cannot be equaled with any other way of cooking. Its great advantage of burning up all smoke and odor should recommend it to all housekeepers. It is the invention of a woman who had tried everything else only to be dissatisfied with them all. She invented what she wanted and put it on the market at the solicitation of her friends. A woman's invention in the kitchen is usually a success, and "The Bliss" is a conspicuous example.

When a woman goes into business her best customers ought to be among her own sex. A certain comradeship and loyalty should lead women to patronize their sisters whenever possible. Especially is this true of business women who deal in the best class of goods. As a rule women deal in reliable goods, and do business in a straightforward way, giving honest goods and full measure. This will be found true by club women who patronize MRS. E. M. BRIGGS, of 131 Tremont Street, Boston. Her specialty is the noted silk sponge underwear, which is so warmly recommended by leading physicians, and indeed by all who have tried it. It is the best possible protection against sudden colds, rheumatism and pulmonary complaints. It is made of "thrums" of silk skeins, and has a peculiar electric quality of its own. Mrs. Briggs will send samples and circulars by mail. It will pay to write her before ordering your winter underwear.

...FOR CLUB STUDY...

CLASSES IN LITERATURE need the following Books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, for study and reference purposes.

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MISSOURI.

The program for the annual convention to be held at Springfield, November 16 to 19, has been outlined as follows:

The meeting of the board of directors will be held Tuesday the 15th, at 8 P. M. The convention will open Wednesday the 16th, at 10 A. M. Reports of clubs will be followed by general discussion of club work and methods. The standing committees on literature, civics and art will present suggestive papers, occupying not more than ten minutes, to be followed by a discussion open to all.

The educational committee will give a full report. Subjects likely to be discussed are: "The Educational Status of Missouri," "Compulsory Education," and "Women on School Boards." The essay chosen from those voted into the Bureau of Reciprocity will be read by its author.

The report of the bureau of traveling libraries will include reports from libraries now in circulation, and will be followed by full discussion of the work.

Friday morning will be devoted to business; only delegates who are present will be allowed to vote. An address will be given by some distinguished guest; music and social features with a general reception are planned, and all may anticipate an inspiring and happy reunion.

The program committee have been hard at work on the excellent program promised, and among the notables who will contribute largely are: Gov. Adams of Colorado, Gov. Stephens of Missouri, Col. Lesseur of St. Louis, Mrs. Stoutenborough of Nebraska, Mrs. Laura Scammon, State president, Mrs. J. E. Allen, Mrs. Ella B. Lee and Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mrs. Griffith of Kansas City, Mrs. W. K. James of St. Joseph, Mrs. Levering of Hannibal, Mrs. McClelland of Sedalia and Mrs. DeVault of Kansas City.

Several changes in the constitution are proposed, among them the question of holding elections biennially instead of annually. There are now eighty-five clubs in the Missouri Federation.

WISCONSIN.

The second annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in La Crosse, Wednesday and Thursday, November 9-10, by invitation of the three federated clubs of that city. The convention will hold five meetings in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Apart from the necessary transaction of business, which will include the election of officers for the ensuing two years, time will be given to reports from the clubs and discussion of the most vital points in educational methods, which will be handled by representative women. The services of prominent speakers have been secured, and the convention will be not only deeply interesting, but of great practical benefit to advance in all ways the work of the Federation.

A reception will be tendered the delegates and visiting guests on Wednesday evening at Pasadena, the residence of Mrs. Robert A. Scott.

Arrangements are being made for club exhibits, which will consist of calendars, year-books, programs of social meetings, photographs of club houses and interiors, and mounted pictures for schoolroom decoration.

There will be two amendments to the constitution, relative to increasing the taxation and the representation of the large clubs.

"Our Black Hills Federation of Women's Clubs has its next meeting November 11, and at that meeting," writes Miss Clara D. Coe, "we shall consider the question of turning it into a State Federation. We have already nine clubs and more organizing around us every day."

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Last Spring, owing to the death of its senior partner, the necessity arose of disposing of the Light-Weight Clothing then in the Henry W. King & Co. stock at much less than cost; and now (the firm being about to retire from business), a similar course will be taken with its winter goods.

Those who were fortunate enough to avail themselves, through us, of last Spring's bargains will not need a second hint as to the advisability of selecting from this Winter Clothing. In this case, as in the former,

Prices are CUT About ONE-HALF.

One large lot Men's Chinchilla Winter Overcoats , all wool, made to retail for \$12.00, now \$7.75	Men's Winter Suits , all wool, made for this season to sell at \$10, now \$6.75	Black Clay Diagonal Suits , at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18.
Two lines heavy-weight Covert Overcoats , all wool, made to retail at \$15, now, \$8	A large line of All-Wool Suits , in fancy Scotch mixtures, worth \$12, now \$8. All the swell effects at \$10, \$12 and \$15 ; worth one-third more.	Men's heavy Frieze Ulsters , wool lined, now \$10 and \$12
A large line of black and blue Kersey Overcoats at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18. All worth considerable more money.	One lot of blue and black Heavy Wale Diagonal Serges , the latest fad, worth \$18, now \$12	Men's Reefer Jackets , \$8.50 up. Men's Trousers , all wool, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 ; worth just one-half more. A large line of handsome Worsted Stripes , not quite all wool, at \$3.50 Let us show them to you.

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BOOKS.

"A STUDY of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, is a unique contribution to the subject of child study that is now so extensively considered not only in schools but in club circles. Pedagogists make their books these days in accordance with the results obtained from the scientific study of the child; psychologists teach their science by these results, and school teachers not only make observations and deduce results, but they train the child along the lines which this study lays down. Indeed, child study has revolutionized psychology, pedagogy, and practical teaching. And while this has been a subject that has held the attention of trained observers, it has also come slowly but surely to be considered by parents, and it is not expecting too much when it is predicted that future generations will, where intelligence rules, bring up the children, not on the hit or miss plan now followed, but in accordance with the clearest results secured from an intelligent study of the child. In this book we have the record of an intelligent study of a child for the first eight years of its life. The observer kept a daily journal of the sayings and doings of the child who was trained with unconscious supervision in a carefully guarded environment; but whatever the conditions of the study, the results as recorded are valuable in the extreme and will be of great use to all students in this subject. We most strongly commend the book to the attention of clubs in which the study of psychology is pursued; while parents will find it to be a work of intense interest and replete with suggestion and information. It is a book of facts, not of theories, and it goes to the very core of this highly important subject.—(Harper & Brothers.)

"Home Economics," by Maria Parloa, is Miss Parloa's lat-

est and by far best work on that subject of housekeeping which has been of late so much written about and for the most part so wretchedly treated. Miss Parloa never does anything by halves; she puts her best into every work her hands find to do, and this book is so comprehensive, so complete, so practical, so usable, that it must at once appeal directly to every housekeeper, be she a tyro or a veteran in this science. It is not a cook book, but a book dealing with the necessities of daily home life, teaching the housekeeper the material and forces with which she has to deal, and the way in which they should be treated. The volume is extremely well arranged; the instructions are precise, clear, and given in the exact order of procedure in any and every operation. In the preface Miss Parloa states that "every department has been thoroughly tested by the author in the years that she has devoted to the study and experiments which have made this volume possible." In clubs that have departments for household economics this book may well serve as a text-book, while for home, to be studied by the mistress and the helpers, it will be a work of incalculable value. It is incomparably superior to any work of the kind published.—(The Century Company.)

"A Primer of Heraldry for Americans," by Edward S. Holden, LL. D., is a little work eminently practical and deservedly welcome. Just why such a book has not been put forth before is inexplicable, but the need of an elementary work on heraldry has long been felt. Dr. Holden treats the subject in its most simple form and the veriest tyro in the subject can with this book make her way in the science. Few Americans know that any individual has the right to assume and bear a coat of arms, and they and the many societies in America which have the right, according to heraldry, to have a coat of arms, will find this little book a delightful study and one most valuable. The definitions are explicitly made and the numerous illustra-

tions serve to make the book peculiarly valuable. Club women will find it a vade mecum in the subject of heraldry. (The Century Co.)

"The Control of the Tropics," by Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution," is a compact study of a subject that is now uppermost in the minds of the people of this country. Mr. Kidd attacks the subject with the philosophical acumen and candor that characterized the work that made him famous, and he presents the different phases of the question in the clearest light, deducing therefrom the conclusions that seem to be inevitable from his premises. Students of sociology and all interested in the future of the English speaking race will find in this study of Mr. Kidd's a contribution that will be helpful and highly suggestive. The appendix to the book contains a reprint of chapter X from the author's "Social Evolution," treating on the principles of the relations of our civilization to the tropics. Many classes in women's clubs will make Mr. Kidd's book a subject of thorough study. (Macmillan Company.)

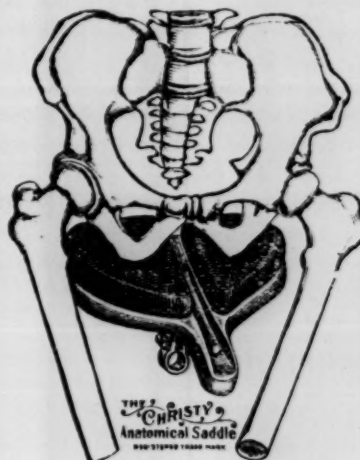
"Our Conversation Circle," by Agnes H. Morton, is a little work on the most commonplace of functions, the one the least considered, the least studied, the one the most worthy of attention. "Good talking never comes by nature," says Hamilton Mabie in the introduction to the volume; "it demands too much, not only of the intelligence, but of those finer perceptions which are made sensitive and keen only by habitual breathing of the social atmosphere and habitual insight into the temperament and thought of others."

The table of contents discloses somewhat the extent the author has considered the subject: What is Conversation? Some Further Comparisons; The Talker and the Listener; Choice of Topics; Adaptation of Topics; Some Essentials of an Agreeable Style; Sincerity and Politeness; Criticism; the Young Conversationalist; Conversation a Factor of Progress, etc. Each of the topics is treated with a delightful cleverness and a sparkling brightness, while much good sense and excellent advice abound. It is a book for all to read and study; it will have a distinct place in club study. (The Century Co.)

"A Great Love," by Clara Louise Burnham, is a delightful love story of the real old-fashioned sort. The scene is located in Boston, and the characters are such as commend themselves to our interest at once and deeply. There is the typical Boston girl and her stately mother; the transplanted slangy Western girl, who is the soubrette of the play; the good young man of Boston, who is au fait in all matters of "good form"; the transplanted Philadelphia young man, who has to learn Boston's ways and act the hero as much as the exigencies of the story will permit. The tale is breezy; it goes at a rapid pace; there isn't a tiresome page in the book, and the plot is just intricate enough to keep the reader's interest to the waiting edge. It is one of the most delicious of Miss Burnham's charming stories. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Evelyn Innes," by George Moore, is a story that by its vigor and spirit appeals to the interest of the reader even while he may rebel against the author's handling of the subject or the subject-matter of the novel. It deals with an old music lover and his interest in old-time music, with the musician's daughter and her intrigues, with priests and churches and convents and life among the demi-monde in London and Paris. The story is told with all the power that belongs to Mr. Moore; it is captivating by its very boldness, thrilling by its novel incidents, brilliant by the sharp comments of the author. In many respects it is the superior of any of the stories put forth by Mr.

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Among them are the largest electrical cooking plant ever shown in New England; the Aladdin oven, gas and oil stoves; latest household utensils, sanitary fittings for the kitchen; most advanced American cooking will be shown, also Scotch, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Chinese and native Southern cookery. Cooking lectures daily.

The Household Art and Domestic Science Department at Mechanics' Exhibition will present Italian cooking on Monday, American on Tuesday, German on Wednesday, Chinese on Thursday, American on Friday, Southern or Creole methods on Saturday.

The Educational Department is intended to cover local history and the latest lines of work in the State.

Patriotic work will be based on the historical work of the Mechanic Association, supplemented by the work of patriotic organizations of the State.

MARION A. McBRIDE, Director.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR NOVEMBER.

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BOSTON.

Moore, and it will have an extensive reading, though it will not become so famous a book as "Esther Waters." (Appletons.)

"Corona and Coronet" is the attractive title of Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd's new book, which will be reviewed in our next number. As most club women know, the writer is the wife of Professor David P. Todd, the well-known astronomer of Amherst College. She accompanies him upon his expeditions to all parts of the world to study those happenings in the sky which seldom favor one at home. Her powers of quick and minute observation, lively sense of humor, delicate feeling for nature, and knowledge of botany, music, astronomy and other subjects all conspire to make "Corona and Coronet" a book of exceptional value. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Conducted by Mrs. Edward S. Osgood.

Many questions come to this department this month which have been previously answered. It has been deemed wise to repeat, as our list of subscribers contains many new names. Those who have filed their Club Woman will pardon the repetition, we trust. And just here the editor of this department returns thanks for the many kindly expressions which accompany the questions. We are more than glad that the Open Parliament is of value to the readers of The Club Woman.

Our recording secretary will be unable to attend the club meetings for several months. Will the woman appointed by the President to temporarily perform her duties be entitled to a seat and vote in the directory? (The directory performs the duties of an executive board.)

Since this is one of the duties of the recording secretary, whoever takes her place would pro tem. be a member of that body, to share in its deliberations, its responsibilities and its successes.

What motion takes precedence of all other dependent motions?

The motion to adjourn.

Where does the motion to lay on the table rank?
Second.

Which motion takes precedence—to postpone to a certain time, or to postpone indefinitely?

The motion to postpone to a day certain.

How many dependent motions may be pending at once?
Seven.

What is the effect of the motion to postpone indefinitely?

It kills the measure. It cannot again come up until another year at least.

What is the effect of the motion for the previous question, when carried?

It compels a vote upon the question under discussion. If there are amendments pending they are voted on first, but no new amendments can be allowed nor any discussion indulged in.

What is the difference, in election of officers, between a "majority vote" and a "plurality vote?"

A majority is more than half. A majority of 13 is seven. A majority of forty is twenty-one. A plurality is more than any other. In a club of forty members there are three candidates. One has nineteen votes, one has eighteen and one has three. If

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The Club Woman,
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The Courier,
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the election were by plurality the one receiving nineteen votes would be declared elected. If by a majority there would be no election, since twenty-one votes would be necessary to elect.

In the absence of a special rule, which is necessary to election, a majority or a plurality?

A majority.

Is it usual to require a motion and vote to approve the minutes?

It is not usual.

When is it usual for the presiding officer to exercise her right to vote?

In case of a tie.

How is a question of order decided?

By the chair, subject to an appeal, when it is settled by the floor. During discussion on points of order there can be no appeal from the chair's decision on a second point of order.

Which should come first in organizing a club—election of officers or the formation of the constitution and by-laws?

There is no hard and fast law about this. The temporary chairman and secretary really should hold their respective offices until the permanent organization is effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

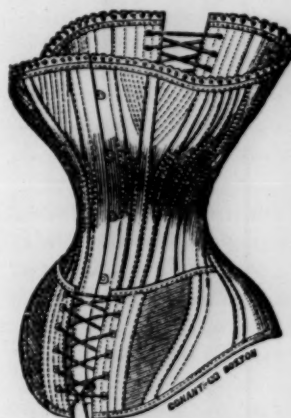
Is the constitution voted on and adopted one section at a time or as a whole?

Either way, but it is better to consider seriatim and adopt as a whole. Then if the body wish to return and discuss a section a second time it would not be obliged to reconsider the vote adopting that section.

It is the duty of every club woman to be as well dressed as she can afford at all times, and those in or near Boston will do well to read the advertisement of Springer Brothers on another page. A house that has made a reputation for fair dealing during years of business life often does better for a buyer than she can do herself. Springer Brothers take all honest means to satisfy buyers. There is not a finer assortment of woolen costumes in different grades anywhere than are to be seen at this house, and it is a particular satisfaction to buy where one receives polite attention from the saleswomen, and where all the surroundings are thoroughly refined and handsome.

Do you wear the Sorosis shoe? The leather of which this shoe is made is kid, and is so soft that it can be wrinkled between the fingers, but it is also strong. It is put through a secret process of tanning which gives it pliability, with all the strength that stiffer leathers have. The Sorosis is an aggregation of "bests"—best material, best appliances for working, best work-people, and best wages. The owner knows that only those can do really good work who are comfortable, and the factory runs on that principle. It is surprising that a hand-made shoe can be sold at so low a price at \$3.50. Shepard, Norwell & Co. have the exclusive sale of it in Boston. At the Mechanics' Fair in Boston the exhibit of the different styles of Sorosis shoes shows the wide range, from the dainty patent leather for evening wear to the strong Rough Rider; and the Sorosis corner is a favorite resort, as there one can see not only the finished product, but the boot in process of making, and it is well worth seeing.

If a Sorosis shoe has not proved satisfactory, it is because it was not fitted to the foot, and Shepard, Norwell & Co. now refuse to sell a Sorosis shoe until the buyer has been fitted to one, and knows the exact shape and size she needs. Again, do you wear the Sorosis shoe? If not, why not?



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New for ♀ ♀ ♀
Fleshy Ladies. ♀

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Children are delighted with it and do not tire of its use. Just the thing for parlor sport, healthful and harmless, and does not soil or wear the clothes.

The Parlor Toboggan Slide is made of 3 ply veneer, in two lengths, 6 and 8 feet, and is twenty-two inches wide. Can be easily folded up and stored away in a small space. Patent for sale on reasonable terms.

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A very fine Ladies' Gold Watch with pure white diamond set in the case. This is stem wind, with solid 22k gold ornamentations. It is a sample watch. Cost \$38 to make. Sell for \$15 cash. Also a Gent's heavy solid Gold Watch with famous Royal Grade Waltham. Cost \$55. Sell for \$20. Either one or both of these watches will be sent C. O. D. to any address for examination if \$1 is sent with the order to insure express charges. **KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 1301 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**

ILLINOIS.

The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Federation, held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, October 18, 19, 20 and 21, was of unusual interest. Since its meeting in Jacksonville, one year ago, fifty-six additional clubs have been added to the roll, making Illinois stand at the head of State Federations of the Union in club membership. While originally but one standing committee existed for other than routine work, namely, education, the Federation now has seven: education, philanthropy, music, art, literature, public libraries, and one to further the interests of women students at the State University. This extension of interest and activity was reflected in the program. Music lent its charm to each afternoon and evening session, while, at the first evening meeting, a lecture recital, treating of Russian composers, and giving illustrations of Russian music through years of development, was given by Mrs. Regina Watson of Chicago.

Art received equal recognition. One entire afternoon was devoted to a report of the art committee, and to three papers upon art matters. In order to have these papers suitably illustrated, this session was held in the Art Institute, where an exhibition was given of tapestries, rugs, wall papers, lamps and furniture. Nothing could more disprove the criticism that the Federation exists chiefly for its mechanism and to provide offices for ambitious club women than the sight of these hundreds of women sitting at the feet of two experts in arts and crafts, studying home decoration and house furnishing. While within the walls of Central Music Hall, the women of Illinois' clubs were met in counsel, without the great city of Chicago was celebrating America's victory by the Peace Jubilee. It was but natural that some echoes penetrated the stone walls.

The president, in her opening address, spoke earnestly for expansion and urged that it is our duty to assume the responsibilities thrust upon us with strong faith in the ability of America to accomplish whatever is indicated as her duty, and thereby achieve her glorious destiny. The applause which greeted this sentiment showed that many were in warm sympathy. On the same afternoon a resolution was moved by Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement and carried, "That the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs express their firm belief in international arbitration." In an address, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House (at a subsequent session) warned her hearers of the danger of falling in love with war, reminding us that America went to war in the cause of oppressed humanity, but, in the celebration of peace, glorified her battles and her heroes.

But more than echoes came from the jubilee. His Honor, Mayor Harrison of Chicago left the festal board at which the President of the United States sat as honored guest to come and extend the city's welcome to the club women of Illinois. A courteous letter of regret from President McKinley was read also, expressing regret that numerous engagements would prevent his accepting the invitation to address the Federation.

In replying to the Mayor and Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Wiles linked the patriotism of the battlefield with that of citizenship, and drew attention to the possibilities for devotion lying close at hand. That efforts are being made to ameliorate social conditions was evidenced by the reports of committees on philanthropy and education. The care of dependent children was the central point of the former. The urgent need of parental schools was told with added fervor. To detach the dependent and delinquent boy from the criminal, so that attendance at a parental school shall imply no stigma is the first step in progress. A sub-committee in the philanthropy section was appointed for the specific purpose of working to secure further legislation on behalf of dependent and delinquent children.

The keynote of the report of the chairman of the educational committee was the desirability of close union between the home and the school, and a suggestion that educational unions will be most effective in attaining this end.

A committee was appointed to report on the industrial conditions of women and children.

It was voted that the Federation send three delegates to the Illinois state conference of charities, to be held at Kankakee, November 16th and 17th.

A resolution was passed asking clubs not in Chicago to co-operate in securing employment for women and children, and to make an effort to keep young girls from coming to the city under a misapprehension of city conditions. Resolutions were also passed favoring vacation schools, parental schools, professional training for teachers, a department of household economics in the State University, also urging traveling libraries for rural districts.

Literature claimed one afternoon. The report of the committee was followed by the reading of an unpublished story, "The Half Breed and the Straits," by an Illinois authoress, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Children's literature elicited much attention and brisk discussion.

It was a point of interest that among the clubs which have joined the Federation during the past year are two purely literary in character, The Friends in Council of Quincy, the oldest literary club of the state, and The Friends in Council of Chicago, the oldest literary club of this great metropolis.

On Wednesday evening there was a brilliant symposium on the "Interdependence of Progressive Influences in the Community," opened by a thirty-minute paper by Miss Phoebe S. Sutliff, president of Rockford College, after which the sub-topics were each accorded five minutes. These were: The Home, The Church, The School, The Press, The Library, The Art Museum, The Woman's Club, The Concert, The Drama, The Social Settlement.



That each contributed a share to progress must have been believed by all who heard the earnest words of each speaker. Mrs. Wooley pleaded that the church could never be neglected without loss to the individual and the community. The advocate of libraries spoke convincingly of the influence of books in the most uncultured homes and told anecdotes of the way traveling libraries are prized in farm houses. Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, assistant professor of English in the University of Chicago, claimed for "The Drama" a high place among progressive influences. The stage reflects society, it can also teach society.

This entire program, with music in addition, was carried through in less than two hours, without the slightest suggestion of haste—no small proof that the president of the Federation was an admirable chairman.

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The committee on music emphasized its educational value and advocated free concerts both within doors and in the open air.

Pleasant courtesies received were: Greetings from Kansas and Massachusetts State Federations in session and invitations to club women to visit the Art Institute at any time during the days of meeting.

An address by Mrs. Lowe of Georgia, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was received with enthusiasm. She emphasized the need of women's interest in the industrial condition of women and children, and of concerted effort for their alleviation.

Reports were heard (of two minutes each) from one hundred clubs, including clubs from the settlements and working girls' clubs.

Three hundred and eleven delegates and officers were present.

On Thursday evening a reception was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and here the social element necessarily kept somewhat in abeyance during business sessions had its fullest expression. Old friends and club friends met and talked, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The closing paper of the program was entitled "The Cup of Tea as a Factor in Club Life." Thus sociability had the last word. Eloquently and wittily it was spoken. Then the new officers who are to guide the women of the state for the ensuing year were introduced and installed.

The president for the new year is Mrs. Clara M. Y. Farson, well known as a former secretary of the Federation and as chairman of state correspondence in the General Federation, and at present the first vice-president of the Chicago Woman's Club. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. John A. Lutz of Lincoln. To Mrs. Clara P. Bourland of Peoria, known as "the mother of the Federation," was extended the courtesy of a new title and office, that of honorary president.

Compliments and congratulations were now in order, of which, as was natural, because so well merited, the retiring president, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, received the lion's share. Her rare executive ability was apparent throughout the entire meeting, but added to that the thanks of the Federation were extended for her fairness, courtesy and promptness. Every program had been carried out exactly in order and on time. Nothing had been crowded out. Tact, that undefinable gift to the woman whom the gods love, seemed pre-eminently one of the president's charms. From first to last it never failed. And when in the closing words she spoke with that earnestness that comes only from strong emotion, she touched the hearts of her audience, and amid great enthusiasm and prolonged applause closed this memorable session of the Federation for 1898. Among prominent guests present at the Federation were:

Mrs. Lowe of Atlanta, president General Federation; Mrs. Platt of Denver, vice-president General Federation; Mrs. Fox of Detroit, corresponding secretary General Federation; Mrs. Eastman of California, director General Federation; Mrs. Windsor of Iowa, director General Federation; Mrs. Van Vechten, president Iowa State Federation; Mrs. Birney, Washington, D. C., president National Congress of Mothers; Miss Stearns, secretary Wisconsin Free Library Com.; Mrs. McCalla, wife of

Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead; Miss Annie Laws, Cincinnati, auditor General Federation; Mrs. Henrotin, honorary president G. F. W. C.; Mrs. Lockwood, president Federation of D. C.

MARGARET KINNEAR.

In a letter received just as we are going to press, Mrs. Rebecca A. Lowe, president of the G. F. W. C., says: "We had a very interesting meeting at Omaha. A committee of three, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Kendrick, will soon issue a letter of full instructions for State Chairmen of Correspondence, defining their duties, position, etc., and also the position of state presidents in the General Federation. Thus we hope to avert any conflict in work or reports of those officers. The field is broad and so distinct that if covered in different directions as it should be the reports at our next Biennial will be varied and interesting. Our next Biennial will be held at Milwaukee."

Do not mistake individualism or egotism for individuality. The woman of strong individuality is not the one who says "I," nor is she the one who criticises her club, who wonders why "they" did this or that. She says "we," and it is "our club," never "it." She puts herself behind her purpose; if she speaks it is of her theme, not of herself.—Etta H. Osgood.

"What have I got out of this Biennial?" said one woman. "It's cost me lots of money, and I haven't seen nor heard a thing that could not have been better done by women of my own State."

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